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ENTERED AT SECOND-CLASS RATES

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AGREE TO CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate has agreed to the conference report on the bill to prevent the false branding or labelling of food or dairy products.

SULZBERGER RETURNS

President Ferdinand Sulzberger, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., has returned to his New York office after an extensive Western trip.

KANSAS CITY REPORT

It is reported that those interested in the stockyard venture at Harlem, Mo., two miles across the river from Kansas City, will build large packinghouses in connection with the stockyard scheme.

WEIL SAILS

Secretary Sam Weil, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, sailed on the Kaiserin Maria Teresa last Tuesday. He will be in Europe for two months on a combination pleasure and business trip.

INCREASE IN RATES

The Willmar and Sioux Falls and the Minneapolis and St. Louis have filed tariffs with the railroad and warehouse commission, increasing the rates on livestock from points on their lines to Sioux City, Ia.

ORDERS SUMMONS PRINTED

On the application of Attorney-General Davies, of New York, Judge Chester has ordered that the summons on the non-resident defendants in the recent action instituted by the Attorney-General to restrain certain companies from operating in this State be published in two Albany papers.

A CHANGE IN EXPORTS

Exports from the United States to Asia are showing a greater gain in the present year than those to any other part of the world. The latest reports of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show an increase in the exports to nearly every division of Asia during the ten months ending with April, while to South America they show a decrease in the exports to nearly every division.

SNAPS FOR INDIANS

The Indians on Rosebud Reservation will reap a rich harvest this year from the cattle which drifted onto the reservation last winter. All the round-up wagons were called into requisition to handle the stock which had crossed White River on to Indian lands, and they are at present holding fully 40,000 head of cattle which they have gathered. This will be crossed at Westover in about ten days. As the cattlemen are paying 50c. per head for

all the cattle rounded up south of White River, this will give the Indians \$20,000. Stockmen are somewhat disturbed as to the conditions, next winter, as it is the intention of the Indian department to fence the entire northern line of the reservation this year, and, with the drift of so large a number of cattle to that region, in case it should be a severe winter, there is likely to be a heavy loss along this fence.

CASAVA ROOT FEED

Plans first considered a year ago have now been pushed to the point where certain packing establishments in Chicago have begun experiments on what may prove a revolution of the cattle industry of the country.

The project involves the settlement of several hundred thousand acres of what is at present perfectly valueless land, in Northern and Northwestern Florida and Southern Alabama, the cultivation on a large scale of the cassava root, and its use in feeding cattle and hogs. If the plan develops the Southern

States will become a center of the cattle-raising industry.

It is stated that arrangements are now being made for the accommodation of a large number of cattle to be shipped from the stock yards to Northern Florida, to be fed on cassava root. The results of the fattening process will be compared with similar work in the West, regarding which the conditions and cost are already definitely known.

The result obtained will determine the future of the cassava experiment.

GENERAL EGAN WORSTED

Former Commissary General Charles Eagan and Abraham Goldbaum, who has charge of W. C. Green's cattle interests in the State of Sonora, quarreled in a restaurant in Hermosillo while at lunch, and General Eagan drew a six-shooter from his hip pocket. Whether or not he intended to shoot Goldbaum makes little difference, for the latter was as quick as a flash.

Goldbaum grasped General Eagan's arm before he could aim his revolver and the bullet was discharged into the ceiling, doing no

harm. The general was thrown violently to the floor by his antagonist and the revolver was wrenched from his hands. The proprietor and others in the restaurant interfered and the men were separated. No arrests were made.

General Eagan has won a reputation as a fighter since he has been mining in Sonora, and Goldbaum, although a small man, is fearless. Those who know both men are surprised that the affair did not become more serious.

COLOR FOR OLEOMARGARINE

Press despatches from Chicago say that Armour & Co. have evolved a plan to get around the 10c. a pound tax on colored butterine that will be levied by the government after July 1. The plan is to sell the butterine uncolored, thus avoiding the tax, but to give with each pound a small amount of coloring matter that can be mixed with the butterine and will give any desired tint. The plan, which, it is supposed, will be followed by all butterine manufacturers, was made public

in a circular sent out from the Kansas City plant, as follows:

A 10c. a pound tax on colored oleomargarine is practically prohibitive, therefore, we recommend the uncolored article, and trust the many friends of oleomargarine will promptly adopt its use. While hotels, restaurants and boarding houses cannot buy uncolored butterine and color it, yet a family is not restricted from doing so. We will furnish dealers with coloring in capsules for this purpose. A housewife can color oleomargarine to suit her fancy.

TO RAISE FUNDS

A meeting of the committees from the Commercial Club, the Manufacturers' Association, the Stockyards Company, and the Kansas City Livestock Exchange was held at the stockyards at Kansas City to consider ways and means to raise a fund for the entertainment of the delegates to the National Livestock convention, which is to be held in Kansas City early next week.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Memberships quoted at about \$400, although one sold at \$385.

New members: Robert W. Rouse, C. Stewart, Oscar G. Lee, Joseph D. Phillips.

Visitors: H. C. Walrond, F. Berthoud, London; F. Lindberg, Hamburg; J. F. Smith, W. F. Donnelly, Chicago; W. A. Hinchman, Kansas City; A. D. Wilt, Dayton; W. D. White, Cincinnati; F. M. Pratt, Decatur, Ill.

ILLINOIS LAW VOID

In a decision given Saturday, Judge Haney, of the state circuit court, held that the Illinois anti-trust law of 1891 is unconstitutional and void in all its parts. He ordered a finding in favor of the defendant in the case of the people on relation to the attorney general against the Butler Street Foundry and Iron Co. By Judge Haney's decision, practically all that was left of the anti-trust statutes of Illinois are declared to be a nullity.

BORAX CASES DISMISSED

The cases instituted by the Minnesota Dairy and Food Commission against packing firms alleged to use borax as a preservative in meat were dismissed in the municipal court on motion of Assistant Attorney O'Neill. The supreme court recently held that the law does not prohibit the use of borax. The firms against which complaint was made were the Cudahy Packing Co., Armour & Co., Swift & Company, and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.

YARDAGE RATE REDUCED

The St. Joseph Stockyards Company has created a maximum rate of \$8 per car yardage on cattle and its action will meet with the approval of all the patrons of the yards. The action of the company was taken at the request of stockmen who make frequent shipments of yearlings and calves which will run more than 32 to the car. The yardage rate of 25c. per head created a hardship for these stockmen, and the company made the reduction for their benefit.

DECISION ON ANNOTTO

Commissioner Yerkes, of the Internal Revenue Department, has rendered the following decision:

"Annotto and other coloring matter," law 86, when used in oleomargarine produce "artificial coloration," which "artificial coloration" is so produced by the addition and use of coloring matter as an independent and separate ingredient. Therefore, when the finished product colored by the use of annotto looks like butter of some shade of yellow the tax of 10c. per pound will be collected.

WILL TEST OLEO LAW

Oleomargarine manufacturers of Pittsburg, Pa., have begun making a test of the oleomargarine law. The constitutionality of all legislation will be taken to the supreme court. A dealer named Hughes was recently fined for selling colored oleomargarine. He paid the fine and continued the sale. The court has been asked to enjoin him from selling the colored oleomargarine. Hughes has plenty of financial backing, and will contest the case. Cases along other lines are to be brought forward for trial.

IRELAND'S INFLUENCE ON BRITISH DIET

Ireland has 4,673,323 head of cattle, 4,378,750 sheep and 1,219,135 hogs, or over 10,000,000 head of livestock to 4,700,000 people. This valuable adjunct to the British stomach cannot be overlooked. There is about 1 beef and nearly one sheep to every head of Erin's population. Ireland has 1.5 times as many cattle and 1.5 as many sheep to the head of population as the United States have, and three times as many cattle to the head of population as Great Britain has. Yet, with the exception of its hogs, one hears comparatively little of the livestock industry of Ireland. There are three times as many hogs in Ireland, too, than there are in Great Britain. "But," says Mulcahy, "the Irish pigs air four-liggid wans."

MILL SUPERINTENDENT'S PROGRAM

The papers to be read at the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association meeting are as follows:

Fuel Oil vs. Coal, saving, increase of horse power, output of boiler, safety and how used, John Folliard, Paris, Tex.

Meal cooking, one press for each cooker or two or more presses for each cooker; difference in the cost of press cloth, output and quality of oil, if any, Richard Moore, Pilot Point, Tex.

Why will press boxes get out of shape, the cause of it, and how it can be avoided, H. J. Thiessen, Sherman, Tex.

Relation of employee to employer, Geo. T. Parkhouse, Cisco, Tex.

Meal mill, its object and uses. Burrs or attrition, F. W. Rothe, Sherman Tex.

The Huller, its use and abuse, Charles Duncan, —, Tex.

RECORD PRICE

Beef cattle sold at higher figures in the Kansas City markets on Tuesday than have ever been paid anywhere in open market before. A choice lot of two-year-old steers fed by D. Lee Shawan, a farmer of Lone Jack, Jackson County, Mo., brought \$8.25 per 100 pounds. The lot consisted of 38 head of short horns and heifers averaging 1,466 lbs. They were not selected for prizewinners, but were fed for profit, and were bought by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger. These steers sold in the Kansas City market 16 months ago at \$5.15. Their average weight was then 572 pounds. There were half a dozen bids for them at between \$8 and \$8.25.

HARRIMAN'S STORY

In Wall Street they are telling this story to illustrate the underlying reason of one of E. H. Harriman's aversions to a state of affairs that existed not very long ago.

He was lunching with several friends one day when one of them told a story about two fishermen he had met in the wilds, neither of whom had ever seen a railroad or locomotive.

There was a twinkle in Mr. Harriman's eye as he said:

"Those two men missed their vocation as fishermen. Without a doubt they should have been Interstate Commerce Commissioners."—New York Times.

Internal feed boilers vs. other types, Freeman & Sons' Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

Boilers and their care, S. J. Duke, Pittsburg, Tex.

Oil as fuel, F. I. Spaulding, Houston, Tex. Frictional bearings, Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.

Linting and separation, R. B. Latting, Purcell, I. T.

Bran, Edwin Lehman Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.

What has our association accomplished during the eight years in existence? George C. Walsh, Marion, S. C.

Water-tube boiler, Allen L. Canfield, Dallas, Tex.

The economical use of oil fuel, M. Griffin O'Neil, Dallas, Tex.

Cast-iron cylinders vs. steel cylinders, J. C. Weaver, Dallas, Tex.

HALF-FAT CATTLE

Fort Worth correspondence to the Live Stock World says: The weather has been very dry here lately, and men who have traveled over the territory within a radius of 100 miles of Fort Worth say that rain is needed badly. Grass is drying up fast and stock water is scarce. This will have a tendency to force a good many half-fat cattle to market. Corn was injured considerably and will only make a fair crop in this section at best. Fields that have been poorly cultivated will be a total failure. Stock is not taking on flesh as rapidly as it would if there was more moisture. Reports from Western Texas show the range to be in good condition, and movement of cattle from there to northwestern points is very slow owing to the inability of the railroads to handle the stock.

There is quite a large movement of yearling feeding cattle from Western Texas being sent to Kansas City, where they are bringing about the same prices that they are worth on the range. The ranges, however, are pretty well stocked and cattlemen are not very anxious to buy that class of stock at present. Very few good fat cattle left in Texas, and the next two weeks will see the crop of meal-fed stock well cleared up. C. J. Larimer has advice stating that lately there have been good rains in Indian Territory and that grass is good and says there is some movement of stock from that section, but not much as yet. The new Swift and Armour packing-houses are well under way and quite an effort is being made by hog raisers in the black belt section to meet the demand that these new houses have put upon them.

REPORTS MERGER OF PACKERS OFFICIALLY DENIED

Press dispatches during the week have been full of statements and rumors of a community-of-interest merger of the leading men as packers of the United States. In view of the importance of the subject and to give authoritative confirmation or denial of the reported consolidation The National Provisioner sent the following wire to those Chicago concerns whose names have persistently been associated with the merger rumors:

"Reported merger of packers. It is true or false?"

"THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER."

The following replies have been wired to this paper:

"Editor The National Provisioner,

"Floor A, New York Produce Exchange:

"Report merger without foundation.

"ARMOUR & CO."

"Editor The National Provisioner,

"Floor A, New York Produce Exchange:

"We do not know of any merger of packers.

"G. H. HAMMOND CO."

Editor The National Provisioner.

Floor A, New York Produce Exchange.

Answering your telegram, report is false.

G. F. SWIFT,

President of Swift & Company.

Dispatches from Chicago say A. H. Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Company, denies the report that four big packing houses will consolidate under the New Jersey laws. The four concerns said to have agreed to amalgamate in a billion dollar concern are Armour & Company, Swift & Company, the Hammond Company, and Nelson Morris & Company.

Mr. Veeder, speaking for his concern, said: "As to Swift & Company, there is no truth in the report. Our firm have been approached with propositions of this character every year for twenty years."

George J. Brine, Armour & Company's representative, said: "Never heard of the reported consolidation."

Representatives of the Hammond Company and Nelson Morris & Co., deny any knowledge of it.

C. W. Armour says: "We have been hearing just such reports for the last fifteen years. They bob up every little while, and die just as fast as they are born. You can say that there is absolutely nothing in this latest report," said Mr. Armour.

The above denials are further corroborated by the following statements:

For several days the stock of the companies listed on the exchange has advanced in price. Representatives close to the interests involved have given intimations that some big move was in prospect. The rumor is current on the board of trade and comes also from Wall street.

L. C. Krauthoff, attorney for Armour & Co., says: "I know there is nothing of the kind on."

Judge Moran, attorney for the Cudahy Co., says: "I don't think there is anything in it."

The German Association of Alcohol Manufacturers and the Association of Agriculturists have jointly offered a prize of 30,000 marks (\$7,143) for the best method of drying potatoes for feed for cattle, etc.

Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, who reports this matter to the State Department, says:

"German agriculture has been increasing

its potato crop very largely. The technical progress made in cultivating potatoes and the choice of certain kinds yielding a larger crop have made it apparent that Germany will continue to have a surplus of this vegetable.

"Already, 40 per cent. of the total crop is used as fodder; but as potatoes deteriorate after six or seven months, they must be fed within that time. Transportation, also, is expensive, on account of the large percentage of water they contain. Three and one-half tons of fresh potatoes yield one ton of dried ones. It is predicted that a good method of drying potatoes will greatly benefit German agriculture, and it is intended to use the process on a large scale."

SWIFT BUYS ANGLO-AMERICAN

The New York Sun says: The rumor that Swift & Company was about to absorb the Anglo-American Provision Company was confirmed. The deal has already proceeded to the point that the stock of the Anglo-American Co. has been deposited for exchange. It is stated that the capital stock of \$20,000,000 of Swift & Company will be increased to \$25,-

000,000 to finance the consolidation. Swift stock was sensationally strong on the Chicago Stock Exchange. The first transaction put the price at 116, against a close of 112.5 on Monday. Subsequent sales of small lots raised the quotation to 120. Boston sent many orders to buy the stock, and there was strong demand elsewhere.

MEAT AND CATTLE IN BARCELONA

U. S. Consul-General Lay, Barcelona, Spain, writes as follows:

The increased price of foodstuffs in Spain has for some time given rise to repeated complaints, and has contributed in no small degree to the prevailing discontent among the laboring classes in the large manufacturing centers.

The proposal recently made in the cortes to either waive entirely the import duty on cattle or to considerably reduce it is not likely to be carried, owing to the strong opposition any such measure would meet from the wealthy landowners and other influential persons whose interests would thus be sacrificed.

Efforts are being made to induce the government to make Barcelona the port of arrival for live cattle; and the town authorities, appreciating the desirability of cheapening the price of meat, have offered to provide the means of properly inspecting and disinfecting the cattle on arrival. If at the same time it could be arranged for refrigerator steamers to call here on their way to Marseilles and Genoa, there seems to be no reason why a large business should not be done in meat from the United States; or this might be effected by arranging a connection with the steamers at either of those ports.

The imports (46,969,964 lbs. in weight) into Barcelona during 1901 were:

Description.	Head.
Oxen	12,538
Cows	14,318
Calves	39,777
Sheep	349,248
Goats	16,669
Kids	21,356
Lambs	107,339
Ewes	87,003
Pigs	60,000

Total 708,247

The duty per head on cattle is as follows:

Description.	Duty.
	Pesetas.*
Oxen	40.00 \$5.44
Cows	35.00 4.76

Calves	25.00	3.40
Sheep	2.40	.326
Goats	2.40	.326

*Taking the current market value of the peseta as 13.6 c.

Imports by land from Portugal are entered duty free. The "octroi," or municipal tax, on meat is 0.30 peseta (4.08c.) per kilogram (2.2 lbs.).

The trade is in the hands of a few dealers called "abastecedores," who import the cattle and attend to the slaughter, which is done for their account at the public slaughterhouses. Each of these abastecedores supplies a certain number of butchers with the meat to be sold either in the market or in private shops, obliging them to pay cash on delivery.

Before the meat leaves the slaughterhouses it is examined by the sanitary inspectors, and none is supposed to pass that is not perfectly fresh and fit for human food.

Prices vary considerably, and unfortunately nearly always with an upward tendency. At present, beef is sold at 2.25 pesetas per kilogram (about 14c. per lb.) and mutton at 2.25 pesetas per kilogram (16c. per lb.).

The retail shops are similarly equipped to those in other countries. The meat is delivered to them divided into four quarters, and is taken round in covered vans specially constructed for the purpose, with hooks on the sides on which the meat is hung.

TO AMEND UNLOADING LAW

The cattle interests of the Southwest have been objecting to the provisions of the present law that livestock shall be unloaded from cars every 28 hours for rest, feed and water, and the house committee on commerce has ordered a favorable report on a bill urged by these interests. This is claimed to insure humane treatment and not unduly burden the cattle shippers.

PRINCIPLE OF NUTRITION AND NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOODS

By. W. O. ATWATER, Ph.D.

Special Expert in Charge of Nutrition Investigations by the United States Office of Experiment Stations.

(Continued from June 27)

Waste of Food

The use of excessive quantities of food, which is a common dietary error in this country, among not only the well-to-do, but also those in moderate circumstances, entails a waste of food in at least three ways:

First. More food is eaten than can be properly utilized by the body. This is not universally true, for there are some people who do not eat enough for healthful nourishment. But the eating habits of large numbers are vicious, resulting not only in a loss of food material, but in an increase in the labor of digestion, to say nothing of the injurious effects which overeating may have upon the bodily organs and functions and upon health in general. Probably the worst sufferers from this evil are well-to-do people of sedentary occupations—brain workers as distinguished from hand workers.

Second. More food is served than can be eaten, and the excess is thrown away as table waste. Indeed, in many families in this country it is a matter of pride to furnish more food than is needed, a feeling which appears quite unreasonable to frugal Europeans, even those in equally comfortable circumstances.

Third. The third form is that which occurs in the preparation of food materials for consumption. Thus, in removing the inedible material, as skin, seeds, etc., from fruits and vegetables, more or less of the edible portion is removed also, depending upon the care with which the work is done. The greatest loss from a pecuniary standpoint, however, is in the waste of animal foods in which the nutrients are in their costliest forms. The "trimmings" of meat which are left with the butcher or removed in the kitchen frequently contain one-eighth of the nutritive ingredients of the material paid for. Part of such waste is inevitable, but much of the valuable nutrients might be saved if the materials were used for making soup. The more economical cuts of meats are those in which there is less waste of this kind; in such cuts of meat as loin of beef, rib chops of lamb and similar cuts, one-fifth the cost goes to pay for bone. Such cuts, therefore, should be avoided by those who wish to get the most actual nutriment for their money.

Just where and among what classes of people the waste of food is greatest it is not possible to say, but there is certainly a great deal more of it in this country than in Europe. The worst sufferers from it are doubtless the poor, but the large body of people of moderate means, the intelligent and fairly well-to-do wage-workers, are guilty of errors in this regard. The common remark that "the average American family wastes as much food as a French family would live upon," is greatly exaggerated, but statistics show that there is considerable truth in it. In dietary studies conducted at a students' club in an Eastern college, it was found that 10 to 14 per cent. of the nutritive

materials purchased were thrown away as kitchen or table waste, and yet the club members were trying to live as economically as was consistent with comfort. In private families the waste has been found to range from practically none to as high as 8 or 10 per cent., while in boarding houses, even where economy was sought, it has reached 10, and in individual instances 20 per cent.; and in some public institutions where large numbers were fed it has been as high as 25 per cent. and even higher.

Errors in Cooking

It is commonly remarked by those who study the conditions of living of people of limited means in different parts of the country that for substantial improvement of their household economics two things are needed. They must be informed as to the high nutritive value of the cheaper foods as compared with the costlier kinds, and the methods of cooking must be improved. A great deal of fuel is wasted in the preparation of food, and even then a great deal of the food is badly cooked. To replace dear food badly cooked by cheaper food well cooked is important for both health and purse. To make the table more attractive will be an efficient means for making the home life more enjoyable.

Summary

Food has been briefly defined as "that which, taken into the body, either builds tissue or yields energy." In its building function protein is the most important ingredient of food, as it is the basis of muscle, bone and almost all the tissues and fluids of the body. Mineral matters are also needed in the body structure, though in smaller quantities. Protein, fats and carbohydrates may any of them be burned in the body to produce heat or muscular energy, but for protein this is a less important and probably less usual function. The fats and carbohydrates, by being themselves used as fuel, leave the protein for its indispensable work of tissue forming.

Not only the amounts of nutritive ingredients which a food contains, but also the proportions which can be digested and utilized by the body, determine the real nutritive value of a food material. As a general rule, carbohydrates are more completely digested and hence more fully available for use in the body than protein and fats, and protein of animal foods, as meat, fish, milk and eggs, is more digestible than that of vegetable foods. Fats are probably less digestible than most forms of protein and carbohydrates.

In ordinary mixed diet the chief sources of protein are meat, fish and milk among animal foods and the cereals and legumes among vegetable foods. Beans, peas and oatmeal are rich in protein and hence especially valuable food. About nine-tenths of the fat in the ordinary diet is obtained from the animal foods, while the vegetable foods fur-

nish approximately nine-tenths of the carbohydrates.

Other things being equal, foods furnishing nutrients which can be most easily and completely utilized by the body are the most desirable, since they will not bring unnecessary exertion to the various organs. Many kinds of food which in their natural state hold the most valuable nutrients in such form that the digestive juices cannot easily work upon them are so changed by the heat of cooking that they become easily digestible. Thus the importance of proper cooking can hardly be overestimated. Things which please the palate stimulate the flow of the digestive juices; for this reason food should be made appetizing. An attractive diet pleases the aesthetic sense; hence refinement in food habits is as desirable as in other phases of our daily life. The sense of comfort and satisfaction produced by even the appearance of food well cooked and served is of indisputable value. Fortunately such satisfaction is within the reach of almost all.

Among people who have the benefits of modern comfort and culture the palate revolts against a very simple and unvaried diet, and for this reason the nutrients are usually supplied from a variety of articles—some of animal, some of vegetable origin. With a varied diet it is also easier to secure the proper proportions of protein to fats and carbohydrates.

As the habits and conditions of individuals differ, so, too, their needs for nourishment differ, and their food should be adapted to their particular requirements. It has been estimated that an average man at moderately active labor, like a carpenter or mason, should have about 115 grams or 0.25 pound of available protein and sufficient fuel ingredients in addition to make the fuel value of the whole diet 3,400 calories, while a man at sedentary employment would be well nourished with 92 grams or 0.20 pound of available protein and enough fats and carbohydrates in addition to yield 2,700 calories of energy. The demands are, however, variable, increasing or decreasing with increase or decrease of muscular work, or as other needs of the person change. Each person, too, should learn by experience what kinds of food yield him nourishment with the least discomfort, and should avoid those which do not "agree" with him.

Too much food is as bad as too little and occasions a waste of energy and strength in the body as well as a waste of nutritive material. While in the case of some foods as purchased, notably meats, some waste is unavoidable, the pecuniary loss can be diminished, both by buying those kinds in which there is the least waste, and by utilizing more carefully than is ordinarily done portions of what is usually classed as refuse. Much of the waste may be avoided by careful planning so as to provide a comfortable and appetizing meal in sufficient amount, but without excess. If strict economy is necessary, the dearer cuts of meats and the more expensive fruits and vegetables should be avoided. With reasonable care in cooking and serving, a pleasing and varied diet can be furnished at moderate cost. It should not be forgotten that the real cheapness or dearthness of a food material depends not only on its market price, but also on the cost of its digestible nutrients. It should always be remembered that "the ideal diet is that combination of foods which, while imposing the least burden on the body, supplies it with exactly sufficient material to meet its wants," and that any disregard of such a standard must inevitably prevent the best development of our powers.

(CONCLUSION)

TEXAS MEAT POSSIBILITIES

The National Provisioner recently sent the following letter to the Governor of Texas, and his reply is given through the Commission of Agriculture:

Governor of Texas,

Austin Texas:—

Sir—The National Provisioner is the chief industrial journal in the livestock, meat packing, rendering, ice, refrigeration, cold storage, cotton oil and allied trades. These industries show a decided inclination to branch out and develop from new centers. You are, we understand, the best informed man in your State as to the State's advantages, facilities and inducements for the investment of capital and development there of livestock—hogs, cattle and sheep—breeding, feeding and finishing for market, the building of meat packing, rendering and abattoir plants, the establishment of ice factories and cold storage warehouses to conserve the perishable goods by your citizens and to keep them from going to waste.

The National Provisioner receives so many inquiries upon this subject that it would be pleased to have you present, for publication, the claims of your State to the attention of any or all of this class of enterprise.

If your duties will not permit of your presenting the matter as thoroughly as you would like to, will you do us the courtesy and favor of handing this request to some one in whose hands you feel perfectly safe to entrust it? Awaiting an early reply, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

The Reply

When you come to consider the immense possibilities of the State of Texas you will realize that enterprises such as you mention must of necessity be a success if properly managed.

The state has 209,094 square miles, making in the total 172,604,160 acres of land, of which there are only about 20,000,000 of acres in cultivation, and leaving about 150,000,000 acres yet to be brought into cultivation, except certain portions which are at present unfit for cultivation, comprising probably about one-half of the 150,000,000 acres. Much of this, however, will in time be made valuable by irrigation.

The present population of the state is a little over 3,000,000 (an increase of something over 800,000 in the past decade, or about 80,000 per annum); and this increase still continues.

The taxable values of the state are just below the billion mark, and the property is valued for taxation at ridiculously low rates. The state is first in the cattle industry, having 9,428,196 head of cattle, 1,890,000 head of sheep and 2,670,000 hogs, 1,270,000 horses, 530,000 mules and asses and 630,000 goats.

We have something near 11,000 miles of railroad in the state; only one state, I think, has a larger mileage. We have here all the facilities for feeding and furnishing beef cattle for market, being near the feeding ground of the cattle, and surrounded everywhere with cotton gins and seed crushers from which can be had at the cheapest rates the best feedstuff for fattening cattle known to those who are engaged in this industry.

The number of cattle shipped out of this state during each year will not fall short of 1,500,000, and of this number not more than 250,000 are furnished by being fattened from the number of feedstuffs that come from the cottonseed oil mills.

The average crop of cotton, with present acreage in this state, will not fall short of 3,000,000 bales, and the value of this crop, based upon \$40 per bale, which is a reasonable figure, is \$120,000,000 which is brought annually into this state from the cotton crop alone. A three million bale crop will furnish cottonseed to the amount of 1,500,000 tons. The most of this cottonseed is sold to the mills, and it may safely be estimated at \$12 per ton—taking this part of the farmer's cotton crop worth \$18,000,000 per annum. It is generally conceded by men who have made a business of feeding cattle that of all the feedstuffs known, cottonseed meal is the greatest meat and fat producer. Of the amount of feed that this seed will produce, but a very small proportion goes into the 250,000 head that are fed in this state. When our people have learned of his great feed as well as the possibilities of the State of Texas for growing other feedstuffs to be turned into fattened cattle, it will be easily seen that Texas furnishes the greatest field in the United States to-day for plants where these fattened cattle may be slaughtered and prepared for the markets; the "Lone Star" State itself having an army of 3,000,000 eaters.

Texas stands first of all the states in the Union in the number of cattle raised. She also produces nearly one-third of the entire cotton crop of the United States. Not more than six of the 52 states and territories of the Union produce more hogs than are grown in Texas to-day. The day is not far distant when we will be able to say Texas leads in this industry as well as in cattle.

But a few years ago the people of this country knew nothing of the value of the cottonseed grown with the cotton crop. Within 15 years the value of this part of the cotton crop in Texas has grown from nothing to \$20,000,000; and the various manufactured products requiring the use of cottonseed oil are almost without limit.

I use these figures to establish the reason why the various plants requiring cold storage will find a field for development in Texas that is found in no other agricultural region in the United States. I believe the time is near at hand when this consummation will be realized.

After a review of the facts set out in this portion of my communication, I cannot close without referring to another great industry of this state; that is the fruit and early vegetable farming.

From figures obtained from only a few sections of the state it may be claimed that the refrigerated cars carrying out these products of the crop of the year just closed will run into many thousands of cars, the fruit alone amounting to over 2,000 carloads. These figures only embrace a few lines of railway and leave much of the territory without any information at all upon the subject. This industry is in its infancy, and dates back not more than eight or nine years.

With increasing shipping facilities and proper outlet to the markets of the world

this commonwealth will furnish more fruit for the markets than any other state in the Union.

These are given as reasons why enterprises referred to by you would prosper in the State of Texas. A careful investigation of the facts contained in this statement will satisfy any inquirer as to the safety of investments here in such plants as you describe in your communication.

Yours truly,
JEFFERSON JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

NORTH CAROLINA CENSUS

The farms of North Carolina, June 1, 1900, numbered 224,637, and had a value of \$194,655,920. Of this amount \$52,700,080, or 27.1 per cent., represents the value of buildings, and \$141,955,840, or 72.9 per cent., the value of land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$9,072,600, and that of livestock, \$30,106,173. These values, added to that of farms, give \$233,834,693, the "total value of farm property."

The number of domestic animals on farms June 1, 1900, with total value was as follows: Calves (under 1) 142,686, value \$549,844; steers (1 and under 2) 43,828, value \$363,652; steers (2 and under 3) 26,579, value \$329,944; steers (3 and over) 30,692, value \$572,244; bulls (1 and over) 17,741, value \$188,507; lambs (under 1) 93,129, value \$124,923; sheep (ewes 1 and over) 164,105, value \$276,389; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 44,707, value \$76,109; swine (all ages) 1,300,469, value \$2,516,410.

The total value of all livestock on farms, June 1, 1900, was \$30,106,173, of which amount 29.2 per cent. represents the value of horses; 28.8 per cent., that of mules; 14.7 per cent., that of dairy cows; 10.8 per cent., that of other neat cattle; 8.3 per cent., that of swine; 4.8 per cent., that of poultry; and 3.4 per cent., that of all other livestock.

The value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms in 1899 was \$9,594,907, or 12.1 per cent. of the gross farm income. Of all farms in the state reporting livestock, 68,473, or 32.2 per cent., report sales of live animals, the average receipts per farm being \$36.60. Animals slaughtered on farms are reported by 176,803 farmers, or 83.2 per cent., of those reporting livestock, the average value per farm being \$40.21.

In obtaining these reports, the enumerators were instructed to secure from each farm operator a statement of the amount received from sales in 1899, less the amount paid for animals purchased during the same year.

There were 17,704,020 dozens of eggs reported in 1899, or 50.6 per cent. more than in 1889. Of the \$4,500,086 given as the value of poultry and eggs, 59.8 per cent. represents the value of poultry raised in 1899, and 40.2 per cent., that of eggs produced.

The Sausage Links Moving

The Lebanon, Pa., bologna manufacturers, J. H. Steiner & Co., have resumed operations. The strike closed their factory for several weeks. The links are now squeezing through again.

STANDARD BUTTERINE COMPANY

Churners of High Grade Butterine

and manufacturers of "Bakers' Delight," a special make of Butterine, a shortening substitute for Creamery or Dairy Butter. It has no equal, quantity required being one-fourth less than butter.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

GENERAL OFFICES

LANGDON, D. C.

Profits in Details

COMMERCIAL Chemistry is constantly improving rendering and bleaching operations. Better product and reduced operating expenses mean additional profits at both ends. Our chemical experts are acknowledged authorities in the packing house, cottonseed and rendering lines. If you would add to your income, reduce your expenses and improve your product consult the LABORATORY DEPARTMENT of

The National Provisioner

Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange

Produce Exchange New York

TRADE GLEANINGS

The strike in Denver packing-houses has been called off.

Swift & Company will erect a branch at Little Rock, Ark.

William Shellhammer, Lynnvile, Pa., is erecting a tannery.

The Hammond Beef & Provision Co., Portland, Me., has purchased a site.

Joshua Horner, Baltimore, Md., dealer in fertilizers, has made an assignment.

The Thayer-Hovey Soap Co., Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$300,000, has been incorporated.

The Fred Rueping Leather Co., Milwaukee, Wis., will increase facilities of tannery.

C. W. Wannenwedsch, Buffalo, N. Y., has applied for a rendering permit at Niagara Falls on behalf of a client.

The Lone Star Pure Food Co., Keene, Tex., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by W. S. Greer, E. E. Woodruff and others.

It is reported that a stock company is being organized in Petersburg, Va., to erect a slaughtering and cold storage plant.

The Electrified Extract of Beef Co., Pierre, S. Dak., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated by C. P. Wilson, F. Z. Marx and others.

COTTONSEED NOTES

The Consumers' Cotton Oil Co., Tarboro, N. C., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by F. S. Royster, C. F. Burroughs, W. S. Royster.

J. H. Jones, J. J. Holloway and others of Clem, Ga., are organizing a cottonseed oil company.

The Southern Cotton Oil Co. will enlarge mill at Savannah, Ga.

The Pine Level Oil Mill Co., Pine Level, N. C., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated.

Oscar Bordelon, J. B. Perkins and others have organized a \$60,000 oil mill company at Longbridge, La.

The Brownsville Cotton Oil Co., Brownsville, Tenn., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by John W. Campbell, Daniel Bond and others.

The American Cotton Company will erect one of its series of cottonseed oil mills at Fort Worth, Tex., just east of the Armour and Swift plants.

The Logan County Cotton Oil Co., Paris, Ark., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by W. H. Jones, G. M. Zeller, Anthony Hall and W. R. Cherry.

The plant of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., at Little Rock, Ark., is nearly completed.

COTTONSEED FIRE INSURANCE

At the annual meeting of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the committee on a proposed co-operative fire insurance company reported as follows:

Your committee appointed to take into consideration the organization of a mutual fire insurance company for the Cottonseed Crushers would recommend that a subscription list be opened at once for those that desire to enter into the organization of such a corporation, and that each company taking a policy be entitled to a vote in the organization of this company, and that the management and control be vested in a

board of seven directors, who shall be selected by the policyholders annually and that seven so chosen be authorized to act at once and proceed to solicit insurance until they have reached \$100,000 on the basis not to exceed 25 per cent. of the total amount carried on any one risk, and as soon as the directors have secured bona fide applications to the amount of \$100,000, then to apply for and secure a charter, the organization to be known as the Cottonseed Crushers' Fire Insurance of Texas, and that said directors examine into the best plans for a mutual fire insurance company and formulate plans and prepare in the form of a president, secretary, treasurer and general prospectus and forward the same, together with blank applications, to each oil mill company in Texas and the territories for their signatures, and as soon as the charter is secured the said directors shall elect a president, secretary, treasurer and general manager, and that they shall have each mill making application for insurance personally inspected by some one competent to pass upon them before writing any policy, and that as soon as the inspection is made and approved the policy to issue on the risk at the same rates as they are by old line companies, and that the premiums be collected the same as the old line companies.

YORK MFG. CO. ORDERS

Cambridge, Mass.—A new ice company has been formed known as the Metropolitan Hygeia Ice Co. They will erect a 100-ton ice making plant on the plate system; contract for the machinery has been placed, which includes compound condensing machines, water-tube boilers, and modern plant throughout.

North Fork, W. Va.—The Flat Top Ice & Cold Storage Co., whose plant recently burned down, have decided to rebuild the same and in addition to repairing the old machinery, they will erect a new 15-ton plant.

Coffeyville, Kans.—The Coffeyville Ice Works, whose plant was recently destroyed by fire are rebuilding same, and are installing a new plant of 25 tons capacity.

Newport News, Va.—Max Levinson, of this place, is installing a 6-ton refrigerating and 2-ton ice making plant.

Berwick, La.—Messrs. Hanson, Toerner and Fortins will install a 6-ton ice making plant this summer.

Cape Cruz.—The Cape Cruz Construction Co. have placed an order with the York Mfg. Co. for a 10-ton refrigerating and 2-ton ice making outfit.

A BUTTERINE MOVE

The organization of the United Churning Co., under the laws of New Jersey, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000, is said to be a move on the part of the oleomargarine and process butter men to avoid the terms of the anti-oleomargarine bill.

The leading firms in these industries, it is said, are interested in the company, the purpose of which is to take advantage of a recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, under which they can mix naturally colored butter with their product to give it the butter coloring and thus

avoid the tax of 10c. a pound on the artificially colored product which the bill imposes.

Tests, it is stated, are being made with Alderney cows fed on carrots and other similar colored vegetables to see just what degree of color will be produced in combination with rich grass and clover feed in the butter made from the milk and cream.

Well informed members of the Butter Board of Philadelphia insist that original oleomargarine which is white in color, cannot be tinted sufficiently by any such blending of pure grass butter color, to make the oleomargarine look the same as real creamery butter; that while natural grass butter is rich in color during the average season of five months in the year, this tint is not strong enough to be used for successful oleomargarine coloring and that during the grass season the finest butter is slightly heightened in color by artificial means.

The oleomargarine men think otherwise and are keeping their own counsels, expecting soon to spring a great surprise on the pure butter men.

WILL ESTABLISH BRANCHES

The Agar Packing Company is preparing to establish additional branch stations in the larger cities of the country for the handling of its fresh meat trade, and in a short time will open stations in Baltimore and Washington.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended June 21, 1902, with a comparative summary:

To—	Week. June 21, 1902.	Week. June 22, 1901.	Nov. 1, '01, to June 21, '02.
PORK, BARRELS.			
U. Kingdom.....	457	1,517	41,342
Continent	358	288	20,181
So. & C. Am.....	380	977	10,034
W. Indies.....	1,146	1,823	32,613
B. N. A. Colo.....	70	75	2,580
Other countries...	...	13	782
Totals	2,411	4,698	107,532

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom.....	10,254,477	13,179,770	391,513,713
Continent	909,200	1,308,849	50,365,762
So. & C. Am.....	77,144	95,409	4,415,712
West Indies.....	170,180	153,475	6,048,553
B. N. A. Colo.....	...	800	83,489
Other countries...	...	18,900	497,700
Totals	11,411,001	14,756,903	452,894,929

LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom.....	3,521,189	3,933,360	163,943,075
Continent	3,399,815	3,395,672	173,512,254
So. & C. Am.....	163,970	226,780	13,419,045
W. Indies.....	687,370	532,230	14,302,680
B. N. A. Colo.....	160	62	79,294
Other countries...	5,700	42,480	1,808,070
Totals	7,780,204	8,130,584	367,064,368

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, Barrels.	Bacon & Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York.....	1850	5,270,400	3,939,020
Boston	393	1,816,350	863,535
Portland, Me.....	...	1,488,375	230,780
Philadelphia.....	128	800,608	1,715,006
Baltimore .....	...	...	506,454
New Orleans.....	40	6,300	131,750
Montreal .....	...	1,993,493	232,710
Mobile .....	...	32,275	70,350
Totals	2,411	11,411,001	7,780,204

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1901, to Nov. 1, 1900, to June 21, 1902.	June 22, 1901.	Decrease.
Pork lbs.....	21,506,400	27,408,400	5,902,000
Bacon & Hams, lbs.....	452,894,929	521,172,508	68,277,574
Lard, lbs.....	367,064,368	399,104,389	32,040,021

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Manipulation continues, and the outlook is for frequent variations based upon the temper of speculation, with trade expectations of at length more regular figures, in order that freer selling may be done. Pork opened 5 lower, quickly recovered, afterwards sold lower; while lard opened 2 points higher, and ribs were firm; thereafter erratic conditions and easier prices. The stock of lard is increasing in a small way, while pork and meats have consumption close to their production.

Cottonseed Oil

Still unsettled and favoring buyers, with absence of important demand. In New York, prime yellow June and July, 43 bid and 44 asked, August at 43 bid and 44 asked, October 39 bid and 40 asked, November 38 bid and 39 asked. Good off yellow, spot, 42 bid and 43 asked. The above prices are all for limited quantities. At New Orleans, sale of 500 bbls. good off yellow at 40. There are freer offerings of new crude in tanks in the Southeast for the fall deliveries at 31, because of the brilliant promises of the cotton crop and the likelihood of an abundant supply of and cheap prices for seed. It is quite possible that efforts are making to contract ahead with Europe on new crop oil.

Tallow

Rather steady at 6½ for city, hhds, with well cleaned up supplies. Sale on Thursday of 100 hhds. city at 6½, and to-day (Friday) 100 hhds. city at 6½. Weekly contract deliveries of about 200 hhds city made at 6½. Chicago has sold about 1,500 tcs. through the week at 7¼ for prime packers and 6½@6¾ for city renderers.

N. Y. BOARD OF HEALTH CALLS FOR MEATS ETC

The Department of Health of New York City advises The National Provisioner that sealed bids or estimates will be received at the office of the Department of Health, southwest corner of Fifty-fifth street and Sixth avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the city of New York, until 11 a. m. Wednesday, July 2.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING MEAT, AS REQUIRED TO THE WILLIAM PARKER AND RECEPTION HOSPITALS, AT THE FOOT OF EAST 16TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL, AT NORTH BROTHER ISLAND, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, AND THE KINGSTON AVENUE HOSPITAL, KINGSTON AVENUE AND FENNIMORE STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK CITY, DURING THE YEAR 1902.

The bond required is for 50 per cent of the tender and the certified check as bona fides must be for 10 per cent of the bond given. Application, agreement and schedule blanks,

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending June 21 of commodities, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers and Destination.	Oil, Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. Beef.	Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs. Lard.	Pkgs.
Etruria, Liverpool.....	7375	401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool.....	1985	804	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	535	.....
Bovic, Liverpool.....	486	1273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	307	1050
Cymric, Liverpool.....	.....	1426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	4982
Philadelphia, Southampton...	.....	1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750
Minneapolis, London.....	1500	262	545	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	2550
Exeter City, Bristol.....	1125	515	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1625
Colorado, Hull.....	1405	811	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	924	9633
Canning, Manchester.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3895
Astoria, Glasgow.....	150	835	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	195	500
Patricia, Hamburg.....	.....	50	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	203	7577
Rotterdam, Rotterdam.....	6000	25	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	210	3200
Southwark, Antwerp.....	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	1250
British Princess, Antwerp...	4500	175	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	210	750
Bremen, Bremen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloxina, Havre.....	5596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	175
Lahn, Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Total.....	18721	12178	8887	.....	130	216	.....	2285	39797
Last week.....	14213	8305	8635	.....	247	170	113	6668	34627
Same time in 1901.....	11134	12790	11368	6458	327	400	165	3805	33738

Cheese receipts from May 1, 1902, to June 20, 1902.....	183,217
Cheese receipts same period last year.....	224,316
Total of actual shipments, May 1, 1902, to June 14, 1902.....	42,424
Total of actual shipments same time last year.....	84,400

USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS, 1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Oleo Stearine

Quiet and easy; 13 bid and 13¼ asked in New York.

Lard Stearine.

Sale of 150,000 pounds city at 11½c.

ARMY CONTRACTS AWARDED

Among the contracts awarded on Thursday at the Commissary Department, New York City, for July supplies for the army in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico are the following:

Swift & Co.—Bacon, breakfast, short cut, sliced, 19c. per can.

F. A. Ferris & Co.—Bacon, breakfast, short cut, 16.50c. per lb.

Samuel Brown—Beef, chipped, 1-lb. cans, 18.75c. per can.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.—Tongue, beef, 2-lb. cans, 49.97c. per can.

This invention is a Casing for bottling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

North Packing & Provision Co.—Lard, 5-lb. cans, 58c. per can.

J. P. Davenport—Hash, corned beef, 2-lb. cans, 20c. per can; do., 2-lb. cans, laq., 20c. per can.

Franco-American Food Co.—Beef and vegetable stew, No. 1, laq., 21c. per can; do., No. 2 laq., 40c. per can.

Franco-American Food Co.—Soup, beef, 14.50c. per can.

A. S. Blackledge—Soup, beef, laq., 14½c. per can.

Franco-American Food Co.—Soup, chicken, quarts, 16.25c. per can; do., laq., 16.75c. per can; do., clam chowder, quarts, laq., 13.25c. per can.

A. S. Blackledge—Soup, mock turtle, laq., 15½c. per can.

Franco-American Food Co.—Soup, oxtail, quarts, 14.50c. per can.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	300	16,000	1,500
Kansas City.....	50	3,000	1,500
Omaha.....	200	8,000	.....
St. Louis.....	200	2,000	.....

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1902.

Chicago.....	17,000	36,000	21,000
Kansas City.....	6,000	4,000	3,000
Omaha.....	1,200	6,000	8,000
St. Louis.....	5,000	2,000	7,000

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1902.

Chicago.....	4,000	20,000	10,000
Kansas City.....	7,000	9,000	4,000
Omaha.....	2,500	13,000	6,000
St. Louis.....	6,000	5,000	4,000

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1902.

Chicago.....	18,000	31,000	17,000
Kansas City.....	5,000	8,000	4,000
Omaha.....	2,000	11,000	1,500
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.

Chicago.....	6,500	32,000	11,000
Kansas City.....	1,500	10,000	2,500
Omaha.....	6,000	8,000	5,000
St. Louis.....	2,700	3,800	2,000

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1902.

Chicago.....	2,000	25,000	6,000
Kansas City.....	2,000	6,000	2,000
Omaha.....	800	10,000	1,500
St. Louis.....	1,200	2,000	2,000

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The NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

THE CORONATION AND TRADE

The formal coronation of Albert Edward as King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dependencies serves two purposes. The first is to give the English people an excuse for an outburst of their loyal feelings, to feel the pulse of the widely distributed British Empire and to retonic British fealty. The second is to arouse the sentiment of the other nations and to feel their temper. The final hand of diplomacy and its trained eye will feel and discern the pulse of the world, and, by the symptoms, diagnose the real touch of the King's own land with the world and to test, thereby, the strength of the "silken cords" which fabricate the international status.

The events in South Africa, like those of recent years in the Soudan, have served to develop and strengthen British sentiment in the colonies of Edward's dominion. They have also thrown up the mirage of certain international alignments. In each case the official stand in this country has been with our kindred. This friendliness is very manifest now, and our trade expects a stronger impetus from this friendly alliance.

The world's anxiety and its business have both given sympathetic response to the critical state of the royal patient in his present state and tremble for him, wishing him safe recovery from the dangerous operation under which he has gone.

MISFIT PURE FOOD

The rabid attempts at executing the recently passed Minnesota food laws by the dairy interests is nothing short of pure food fanaticism. Those dairymen were so blind to all but their own interests in farming and pushing through that misjoined act which they now seek to enforce that the presiding judge could see nothing but milk, milk and butter all through the statute. And he could see nothing in the legislative mind and intent but the same lacteal purpose. The throwing in of the words "pure food" and such general nothings here and there through the statute could not cover up the butter idea or origin of the law. There was nothing to do but knock the legislature's pet misfit in the head and to declare it "inexplicit and invalid."

If pure food laws did not have a selfish origin and a selfish purpose, and were not drawn to serve both, they would be beneficial to trade and the public and be better executed. It is not so easy to hoodwink common-sense as expressed on the bench and in the jury to secure convictions on alleged moral

grounds, but grounds which are really sought as promoters of other people's pocket interests pure and simple.

WORKING IN FREE HIDES.

The sudden impetus to the calfskin importing business was given by the ruling of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which makes it possible to ship in a big hide free.

A foreign hide may be so trimmed and split as to bring it, legally, within the customs limit weight of 25 lbs. green, for it is, technically still green. The Treasury Department has decided that each of these green splits can come in as a skin without reference to the original hide. That passes the whole hide in as calf skins without the necessity of a rebate.

Next, ship the butts and cuttings in under the recent Treasury decision that the declaration of the manufacturer of them into belts, belting, etc., which such articles are exported by him, will entitle him to a rebate of the duty paid on butts and rawhide cuttings. Thus you have the whole thing in free.

Of course the whole hide can come in on the rebate system if the "pickling" ruling of the Treasury on calf skins were not so convenient. Calfskins! In that name we wear out split cow hides and flim flam the American people and their Treasury at Washington.

THE HIGH BEEF INDICATIONS

Grass has been rank in growth, dry as a fodder and low in food properties. Range cattle have, therefore, not rounded out quickly, well or in time for market. Straight grass cattle will come slowly into the market at a stiff price for such stock. Partly fed rang-ers will go higher, and finished beeves score on a high market all summer and hold their position through the winter.

The corn crop, according to the late reports, has suffered severely at a critical time. The hope for a bumper crop is likely not to be realized. While a small run of grass-fed beeves will set in at some centers, it is not felt that the market will experience a heavy run of this grade of stock because of the higher relative price of fed cattle. Many Texans will partially finish their cattle before marketing them as feed conditions are cheaper and easier in warm weather. Tops are now 8¼c., live weight, and top grass cows 5c. Things look up in the beef line; and even injunctions cannot pull them down.

THE SUBSTITUTE OIL

Europe is now feeling the results of using cheaper oils in the manufacture of certain articles; among them soap. The trade cannot dispose of the "just as good" article as

it could of the standard one. The chemical difference in the ingredients has made itself known in the using of the soap and the resulting kick is natural. The rush for American cotton oil to take its old place at the factory is natural and inevitable. Soap manufacturers on this side find it hazardous to intrude a substitute ingredient into their product even with the enticement of its being cheaper. Foreigners are evidently, but reluctantly, learning the same caution. The buyer knows his purchase by color, consistency and use, and the standard article must not fail of these tests.

THE STATUS OF IMPORTED OLEOMARGARINE

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that oleomargarine having artificially colored butter mixed with it is subject to all of the conditions affecting artificially colored oleomargarine. He has also ruled that a grocer or other person cannot sell unartificially colored oleomargarine to a customer and, subsequently, at that customer's own request, mix the customer's own coloring matter in the substance without incurring the tax and license penalties of the law of 1902.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not ruled upon the import proposition, viz.: Whether artificially colored oleomargarine made in Canada, Holland or elsewhere and imported into this country, having paid the customs' tariff, is subject to the 10c. or any other tax and whether the vender of this imported product is subject to the factory, warehouse and license fees provided by the act of 1902 for the American product. In other words, what is the status of foreign butterine in our markets.

TANNING HUMAN SKINS

The gruesome information is given out that "a Western company has adopted a new method of tanning human hides."

Skinning people has, heretofore, been a financial process. It is nauseating to realize that their hides are pulled from the bodies of dead men for some commercial greed or curiosity. Our age has got to a beastly sordid state when men can peel, tan and use a human skin for any purpose. It is revolting to think that enough of this ghastly trade is done to warrant the invention and use of a special process. A tannery as an auxiliary to a cemetery, and a crematory for the balance of the body—the ashes to be used as a valuable flower or vegetable fertilizer—may look enticing to the profit monger, but such commercial economy will not attract the moralist even in this age of morbid sensibilities.

Human consciences will have to become more seared and tanned themselves before the gruesome traffic in tanned human hides will become popular.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Floor A, Produce Exchange

New York City

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

ON LEATHER DYEING

BY PROF. H. R. PROCTER, F. I. C.

(Continued from June 21)

Irregular and surface dyeing sometimes occurs also with acid colors; while in other cases the affinity of the dye is too small to allow of reasonable exhaustion of the bath. Addition of salts of weak acids, such as tartar, or of those like sodium sulphate, which form hydric salts, lessen rapidity of dyeing; while acids generally increase it, and it is also often increased by addition of common salt, which lessens the solubility of the dye. Weak acids, such as acetic or lactic, or acid salts, such as sodium bisulphate, are generally to be preferred to sulphuric acid as an addition to the dyebath; and if the latter is used, great care is desirable in its complete removal. There is no doubt that the rapid decay of leather bookbindings and upholstery is largely due to the careless use of sulphuric acid in "clearing" and dyeing the leather; and even if it is fully removed, it has saturated all bases such as lime, which are naturally present in leathers in combination with weak acids, and which would otherwise act as some protection from the sulphuric acid evolved in burning coal gas.

The use of the natural polygenetic colors in dyeing, leather of vegetable tannage, which was once universal, is gradually disappearing, except for the production of blacks. Leather cannot be very satisfactorily mordanted for these coloring matters; but they have some natural attraction for the leather itself, and are generally dyed first, and their colors afterwards developed by metallic mordants, such as iron, chrome, tin salts and alum, which act not only on the absorbed dyestuff, but frequently on the tannin and coloring matters derived from the tannin materials. For black-dyeing the use of coal-tar colors, either alone or to deepen the colors produced by iron, is gradually extending. Claus and Ree's "Black C.L.," the "Corvolines" of the Badische Co., and Casella's "Naphthylamine Black," "Aniline Grey," and "Naphthol Blue-black" may be mentioned as useful colors. As coal-tar blacks are mostly dark violets rather than dead blacks, their color may be deepened by the admixture of suitable yellows or browns, and this has already been done in one or two of the colors named. Apart from the coal-tar colors, black dyeing is generally produced by the action of iron (and chrome), either on the tannin of the leather itself or on logwood. As the leather is frequently greasy, and the satisfactory formation of a tannin or logwood lake can only take place in presence of a base to absorb the liberated acid of the iron salt, the skins are either brushed with, or plunged in, a logwood infusion, rendered alkaline with soda or ammonia, or the tanned leather receives a preliminary treatment with weak soda or ammonia solution alone. As such solutions act powerfully on tanned leathers, rendering them harsh and tender, great care must be taken to avoid unnecessary strength. The effect of this alkaline treatment is not only to assist the wetting of the greasy surface, but to prevent too deep penetration of the dye, by causing rapid precipitation of the color lake. In recent times, however, leathers are some-

times demanded in which the color goes right through, and in this case it might be well to reverse the treatment, beginning with a weak solution of a ferrous salt, perhaps with addition of sodium acetate or potassium tartrate, and finishing with alkaline logwood, as without alkali the full color is not developed. The use of iron salts is not very satisfactory in regard to the permanence of the leather; and in this respect it is of great importance that they should not be used in excess, and that any strong acids they contain should be saturated with permanent bases, and if possible washed out. Leather surfaces blacked with iron almost invariably ultimately lose their color, becoming brown if tannins, and red if logwood has been employed, and at the same time the leather surface usually becomes brittle or friable. This is to a large extent due to the effect of iron oxides as oxygen carriers. Exposed to light, they become reduced to the ferrous state, oxidizing the organic matters with which they are combined, and in the dark they re-oxidize, and the process is repeated. It is, therefore, of the first importance that excess of the organic coloring matter should be provided, and that the quantity of the iron should be as small as possible, and in stable combination. These points are greatly neglected in practice, especially where blacking is done by the application of iron salts without logwood, when the evils mentioned are intensified by the actual removal of part of the tannin of the leather, and perhaps by the combination of ferric oxide with the skin fibre itself, forming a brittle iron-leather. Treatment with alkaline sumach or gambier or logwood solutions, both before and after the application of the iron, would lessen the evil. In practice, iron blacks are generally oiled in finishing, and this renders them more permanent, both by protecting the lake from air and by forming iron soaps which are stable. The use of actual soaps in blacking and finishing is not unknown, and probably deserves more attention. Hard soaps of soda and stearic acid

form an excellent finish where a moderate glaze is required, the soap jelly being applied with a brush very thinly, allowed to dry, and polished with a flannel or brush, or glassed. Many acid colors are soluble in such soap jellies, which may thus be employed for staining. Similar but harder finishes, and capable of being glazed to a high polish, are made by dissolving shellac with dilute borax or ammonia solutions. Both of these finishes are useful in lessening the tendency of iron blacks to smut or rub off, a failing which is due to the precipitation of loose iron lakes on the surface, instead of in combination with the fibre, and is particularly obvious where "inks" or one-solution blacks are employed, or where the mordant and the coloring matter solutions are allowed to mix on the surface of the leather. Such "inks" are generally made with a ferrous salt, and logwood or tannin, together with some aniline black, and, of course, the color lake is only formed on oxidation. Chrome is not much employed in blacks on vegetable tannages, as it only produces blacks on logwood, the chrome compounds of tannins having no coloring value; and bichromates used at all freely being very injurious to the leather.

(To be continued)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

To Bleach Leather

TANNER, TACOMA, WASH.—(1) In reply to your query we give you the following, taken from a German technical journal: "It is well known that tanned leather contains a large percentage of grease and tannin; these must first of all be removed before bleaching is possible. This is effected by means of the salt water bath. Then steep the leather for one hour in benzine at a temperature of 40 degrees (Centigrade), pour off and remove the benzine by means of a warm water bath, then treat with liquid sulphuric acid, or "eau de javelle," or hydrogen-superoxide with ammonia, etc. The above treatment will ensure most satisfactory results. To give the leather a clear rose-white tinge, much in vogue for book-bindings and fine work, use iron in the form of oil, or tannic acid, iron, which are both soluble in benzine."

Should you however desire any other process or formulas we can furnish you with them, such recipes as have been found very reliable. (2) Your other query regarding bleaching your waste and extracted grease has been answered by mail.



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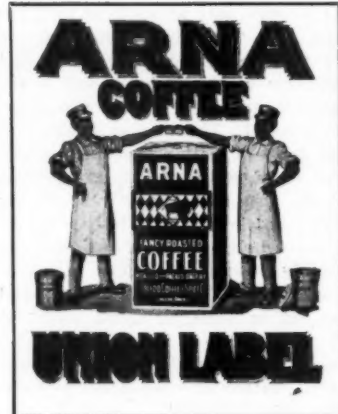
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NEW YORK CENSUS

The farms of New York, July 1, 1900, numbered 226,720, and were valued at \$888,134,180. Of this amount, \$336,959,960, or 37.9 per cent., represents the value of buildings, and \$551,174,220, or 62.1 per cent., the value of land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$56,006,000, and that of livestock, \$125,583,715. These values, added to that of farms, give \$1,009,723,895, the "total value of farm property." The products derived from domestic animals, poultry and bees, including animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms, are referred to in this bulletin as "animal products." The total value of such products, together with the value of all crops, is termed "total value of farm products." This value of 1899 was \$245,270,000, of which amount \$95,352,247, or 38.9 per cent. represents the value of animal products, and \$149,918,353, or 61.1 per cent., the value of crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms. The total value of farm products for 1899 exceeds that reported for 1890 by \$83,677,591, or 51.8 per cent.

The number of domestic animals on farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 507,140, value \$3,144,954; steers (1 and under 2), 36,336, value \$578,624; steers (2 and under 3), 23,492, value \$656,229; steers (3 and over) 8,253, value \$385,378; bulls (1 and over) 85,140, value \$1,730,526; lambs (under 1) 761,230, value \$1,940,183; sheep (ewes, 1 and over), 938,315, value \$3,729,631; sheep (rams and wethers 1 and over) 46,201, value \$252,127; swine (all ages) 676,639, value \$3,794,332.

The total value of livestock on farms, June 1, 1900, was \$125,583,715. Of this amount, 38.8 per cent. represents the value of cows kept for milk; 38.2 per cent., that of horses; 11.2 per cent., that of neat cattle other than dairy cows; 4.7 per cent., that of sheep; 3.4 per cent., that of poultry; 3.0 per cent., that of swine; and 0.7 per cent., that of all other livestock.

The value of the products of the poultry industry for 1899 was \$14,791,491, of which 58.3 per cent. represents the value of eggs produced, and 41.7 per cent., that of poultry raised. Over sixteen million dozen more eggs were produced in 1899 than in 1889, the gain being 35.6 per cent.

The value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms in 1899 was \$23,345,682, or 12.8 per cent. of the gross farm income. Of all farmers reporting livestock, 162,630, or 75.2 per cent., report animals slaughtered, the average value per farm being \$51.16. Sales are reported by 147,238 farmers, or 68.1 per cent. of all reporting livestock, the average receipts per farm being \$102.05. In obtaining these reports, the enumerators were instructed to secure from each farm operator a statement of the amount received from sales in 1899, less the amount paid for animals purchased during the same year.

The production of wool for the state has

decreased steadily since 1869, the production of 1899 being 6,674,165 pounds, a decrease of 0.6 per cent. since 1889.

COLORADO CENSUS

The farms of Colorado, June 1, 1900, numbered 24,700, and were valued at \$106,344,035. Of this amount \$16,002,512, or 15.0 per cent. represents the value of buildings, and \$90,341,523, or 85.0 per cent., the value of land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm improvements and machinery was \$4,746,765, and of livestock, \$49,954,311. These values, added to that of farms, give \$161,045,111, the "total value of farm property."

Since 1890 there has been a large increase throughout the state in the value of livestock, decreases appearing in four counties only. In Powers County the value in 1900 was 18 times as great as in 1890, in Otero County, eight times, and in Morgan and Delta counties, four times as great.

The number of domestic animals on farms and ranges, June 1, 1900, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 269,154, value \$3,130,465; steers (1 and under 2) 204,101, value \$4,130,902; steers (2 and under 3) 136,775, value \$3,927,154; steers (3 and over) 62,069, value \$2,120,710; bulls (1 and over) 26,437, value

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\$1,460,909; lambs (under 1) 691,991, value \$1,144,294; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 1,089,080, value \$3,417,731; sheep (rams and wethers 1 and over) 263,143, value \$1,022,872; swine (all ages) 101,198, value \$482,722.

The aggregate value of animals sold and slaughtered on farms and ranges in 1899 was \$9,570,952, or 35.6 per cent. of the gross farm income. Of all farmers reporting livestock, 10,949, or 46.1 per cent., reported sales of live animals, and 10,529, or 44.3 per cent., reported animals slaughtered. The average receipts per farm from the sale of live animals in 1899 were \$774.28, and the average value per farm of animals slaughtered was \$103.84.

The total value of the products of the poultry industry in 1899 was \$1,440,514, of which 59.2 per cent., represents the value of eggs produced and 40.8 per cent., that of fowls raised. Over 3,000,000 dozens more eggs were produced in 1899 than in 1889, an increase of 112.4 per cent.

In the last decade the production of wool has increased 5,209,703 pounds, or 156.2 per cent. As the wool product given for 1890, however, did not include wool produced on ranges, the real increase was probably considerably less than that shown by simple comparison of the figures.



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BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and
 East Side Market } 45th Streets
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

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LIVESTOCK RECORDS

Prof. Thomas Shaw has for a long time been advocating the necessity for compulsory collection of livestock and dairy statistics in Minnesota. Professor Shaw thinks a department of statistics is demanded for the interests of the livestock growers. He says that the livestock pulse in Minnesota ought to be felt once a year. It ought to be felt by collecting statistics, and we have no proper machinery for collecting these. We ought to have. We must have. Unless we

have we cannot gauge increase or decrease. We cannot be sure that we are going forward or backward. There is no necessity for this uncertainty. There is no reason in it. Statistics on livestock are the most easily gathered of all kinds of statistics. A farmer knows how many animals he has. The assessors' forms have a place for listing them. The law requires that they shall be listed. But the law does not require that the assessor shall forward returns of the same to the person who compiles these returns when made, hence many of them are not forwarded.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

The Western Packing Company, of Denver, Colo., has closed a contract for a complete electrical power plant to be installed in their packing house now in course of erection. The plant will be thoroughly modern and of the best in every detail. Electric power is to be distributed throughout the building by the use of motors and electric lights which will be operated from the same circuits. The power plant will consist of Ball engines and Crocker-Wheeler generators of 500 horsepower capacity.

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MEAT AND FEED CONDITIONS

The following is a summary of the reports of the correspondents of the National Association, setting forth the conditions in their various States. The reports cover the conditions up to June 1:

Iowa—Corn and hay fed out by May; ground in excellent condition and large acreage of corn planted. Fat stock all marketed. Large sales and good prices for fine breeding stock. Pig crop best in many years. Stock losses practically none.

Missouri—Weather favorable to spring seeding. Pastures sprung up excellently about May, a little late, with the result that cattle and sheep generally were thin about June 1, and run of grass fat stock will be later than usual. Conditions very favorable for an assured corn crop. Corn-fed stock of winter was marketed early, and now about all cleaned up. A splendid demand exists for milk cows, stock cattle and hogs, which will be augmented by the corn prospects. No unusual losses. Sheep have decreased in last two years 25 per cent. This year's lamb crop will aggregate about 300,000 head, as against 422,123 in 1900. Quite an active demand for this year's wool clip, prices ranging from 10c. for fine heavy to 18c. for fine medium and cross breeds.

Illinois—Plenty of rain last six weeks. All kinds of live stock short in supply. Crops of all kinds good, and corn has a fine stand. The spring movement of stock has been 30 per cent. shorter than last year. For finished product prices have been high, and promise to continue so. Losses very light. There will be a good demand for feeders this year at good prices because of fine crop prospects.

Nebraska—In the eastern part, pastures are in good shape, and there was enough hay for local use. Very few cattle were marketed, and these butcher stuff; fat sheep movement was only fair. Losses nominal. Winter wheat will be half a crop; corn nearly all planted and coming up nicely, and the acreage is very large. In the Sand Hills section, the winter was exceptionally good. Cattle wintered well, and every ranchman seemed to have plenty of hay. Grass came up well during May, and cattle were moved to the range early. Losses very light, as cattle were in good shape when the winter storms came on. In general stock growers are looking for a big branding this year. Everybody is anxiously waiting to get the final results on the fencing question. Lamb crop extra good, and wool in fine condition.

Kansas—In South Central, feed was very scarce and high during the winter, but late spring rains made great changes in pastures, which were soon crowded with cattle from Texas, 50,000 head going into Eldorado County alone. Because of the increased demand for pasture 50c. to \$1 a head more was charged and paid for pasturing. More aged cattle than usual. Prices strong; few contracts made in consequence. Range on stockers \$3.50@5 per cwt., according to quality. Losses from all causes less than 1 per cent. Texas men lately offered to pay \$3 a head for summer pasture, but were refused, as land is carrying all it can. In general, late rains throughout Kansas have caused a more hopeful feeling among the farmers and stockmen. Wheat crop was badly damaged and a large

acreage is planted in corn. So far the season is very favorable, and Kansas should raise her banner corn crop, which will cause an immense demand for stock cattle, hogs and sheep. Kansas has probably 200,000 sheep, and an estimated lamb crop of 80,000 head.

Texas—Conditions very favorable for one of the most prosperous years in history industry. Grass late in starting, but rains in April and May made good feed except in one or two limited sections. Shipments north delayed by rains. Cattle movement this year about 300,000, mostly two-year-olds. Grassers for market about as early as last year. Packinghouses at Fort Worth will utilize much of canning stuff heretofore sent Kansas City and Chicago. Good movement to feed lots Kansas and Nebraska anticipated this fall; prices, yearlings, \$14 to \$18; twos, \$24 to \$26. Sheep did well. Good crop wool produced which selling slight advance over last year. Mutton prices firm, and grassers ready for market. Increase in both cattle and sheep about 75 per cent. Excellent crops grain and cottonseed expected, so be plenty feed for coming winter.

Oklahoma—Earlier season than usual, and less rain than for three years past at this time of year. There was a heavy movement out, approximately 125,000 head, to Kansas pastures and ranges of New Mexico owing to settlers taking the ranges. This condition will be reversed in a year or two owing to the country being naturally unfit for farming. Prices paid this spring have been fair. Yearlings, \$15; twos, \$18 to \$22; threes, \$25 to \$28. Aged stock all gone. No casualties above the ordinary. Calf crop unusually good.

Colorado—In eastern part, generous rains during May have placed the range in excellent condition, and the indications are for a heavy hay crop. There is quite a heavy movement in both cattle and sheep. Percentage of loss less than 1 per cent. Calf and lamb crop heavy. Wool clip good, and selling around 11@11½c. Mange prevalent, but dipping is killing it off. Stockmen in excellent spirits over outlook. In southern part, the San Luis Valley conditions were bad the early part of the year and last fall and winter; the pastures were short and dry and stock was sent to the mountains early this year. Good soaking rains late in May change this situation entirely, and new feed prospects are better than in several years. Ranchmen will have a good yield of grain for winter stock feeding in addition to alfalfa, and the valley promises to market a large number of fat beefs and sheep. No losses from disease, but about 5 per cent. from poverty on account of short range last fall and winter. Calf crop will be 25 per cent. short. Lamb crop 50 per cent. less than a year ago.

New Mexico—The early spring rains were seasonable, which gave abundance of grass. It looked very bad during the early part of the year, and in February and March thousands of head of sheep were shipped North for a second feeding. Now prospects are favorable for an early movement of fat grass sheep to market, probably early in July. Stock sheep are being offered at 10 to 25 per cent. lower than last year. The disposition to sell arises from difficulty in obtaining competent help and the general prevalence of scab. There

is woeful neglect on the part of some herders in properly attending to the dipping, and the Territorial Live Stock Sanitary Board is awakened to the necessity of more stringent regulations. They are ably assisted by the largest owners. Losses generally light. Lamb crop above the average. The increase will be fully 85 per cent. Wool generally well grown and in good condition. Growers hopeful of obtaining 20 to 25 per cent. increase over last year's prices. As to cattle, grass has been short all through last winter and this spring. Sales have been few and prices about the same as last year. Lately there have been some fair rains, and cattle are now getting into fair condition. Large calf crop expected, and dropping early. Californians have been best buyers. Prices have ranged for yearlings \$15, for twos \$18 and for threes \$24 and up.

Arizona—In northern and central part it has been generally dry. One good snow fell the latter part of March, and six inches fell April 21. These were in the higher altitudes, and was lighter as it went southward. The moisture was hardly enough to saturate the ground. Prospects are blue unless the usual rainy season of July relieves the situation. Practically no stock moved. Very few fat enough for beef or mutton, owing to the dryness. A few bunches of stock cattle could probably be bought cheap. Loss in cattle not heavy.

South Dakota—Feed conditions were never better, both for range and the hay crop. Receipts of stock from the South and Southwest is very heavy. The spring was very unfavorable for young calves and lambs, owing to the very severe storm the middle of March, which entailed a loss of at least 10 per cent. on cattle alone.

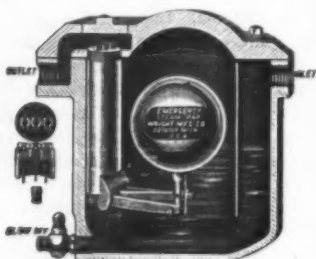
North Dakota—While the heavy storms of March was very helpful in starting the range grasses, yet there were considerable losses to cattle and sheep in consequence, estimated at from 5 to 15 per cent., according to section. Now, however, the prospects for range and hay are very good. Quite a few calves died from black leg in the storms. There will be good lamb and calf crops this year, for the stock is getting into fine condition now. Prices paid for cattle shipped in run from \$2.50 to \$3.25 a cwt.

Idaho—In southern part two months of severe storms—March and April—sent the cattle to the ranges in rather weakened condition, and loss in calf crop has been heavy. Grass is improving very fast, and season promises to be good one. There have been no shipments of stock of any amount, either in or out. No contracts of any note have been made, and the general outlook is good for good steers, fall delivery. Losses, mostly in calf crop, about 10 per cent.

Wyoming—The northwestern part of the State has had good rains this spring, and the range is good; a similar condition exists generally in the western part. The eastern part is short on water, quite short, and the grass is only fair. The winter snows were light. A very severe storm in the middle of March caused heavy losses to sheep and lambs, approximated at 15 per cent.; cattle losses not very heavy. The losses of sheep for the past year will approximate 15 to 20 per cent. Because of the short range and dryness the in-movement of cattle is light this year. The wool product will this year reach at least

What a Carnegie Steel Co. Master
Mechanic Says About the

WRIGHT EMERGENCY STEAM TRAP.



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naces, Duquesne, Pa., April 5, 1902.
Subject: Performance of the Wright
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The Wright Emergency Steam Trap

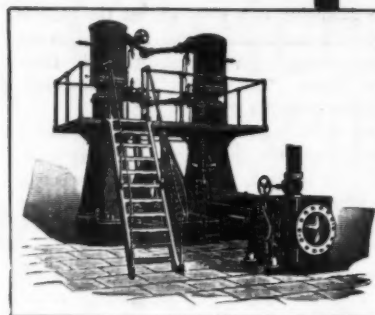
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than last year, or at $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. The State
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ditches are supplied by the larger streams,
and this additional population means the rais-
ing of more alfalfa hay and more winter feed-
ing in future.

Utah—Northern part above average in point
of moisture. Normal in southern part. Feed
conditions of the entire State favorable, hay

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mostly fed. The usual number of steers have
been moved, mostly to Montana and Canada,
and some to Colorado; no she stuff sold. Con-
tracts were mostly at last year's prices, out-
look favorable. Fed steers going mostly to
coast. Losses have been small. Calf and lamb
prospects good. Wool is moving at 11c. to
13c. a pound, and there is a good crop. Year-
ling steers selling at about \$17, twos at \$22.50
and threes at \$25.

Oregon—Moderate winter and late spring
put the range grass in fine condition, and
fully up to the average. The local movement
of stock has been very heavy, but it is rather
early for Eastern and Northern shipments.
Cattle rule high. Yearlings are bringing \$20
and twos \$28. Beef on the range is selling
at \$4@4.75 a cwt. Yearling wethers bring
\$1.60@1.85 a cwt., and twos \$2.30@2.75, with
probability of lower prices. Lamb crop will
average 85 to 90 per cent. Wool clip heavier
than usual, some fleeces reported as high as
13 pounds, and selling somewhat higher than
last year. No losses reported in cattle or
sheep, and calf crop good.

Washington—East of the Cascades the
spring has been late owing to cold nights and
lots of snow in the mountains. Grass is get-
ting good, and prospects excellent for fat
steers and sheep. No marketing much before
latter part of June. The local demand with

that of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and
California, will use up the supply at strong
prices. Losses from storms and disease prac-
tically none; greater from thieves and coyotes.
Lamb crop about 85 to 90 per cent. Wool is
No. 1 quality but light in weight owing to
dry range and poor feed the early part of
the winter. West of the range cattle are
scarce and selling at \$6 a cwt. for beef.

C. F. MARTIN, Secretary.

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs
packed since March 1 at undermentioned
places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to June 18—	1902.	1901.
Chicago	2,030,000	1,915,000
Kansas City	595,000	1,120,000
Omaha	670,000	725,000
St. Louis	328,000	555,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	493,000	560,000
Indianapolis	297,000	334,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	45,000	88,000
Cudahy, Wis.	83,500	123,000
Cincinnati	125,000	161,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	116,000	154,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	118,000	135,000
Sioux City, Iowa	268,000	223,000
St. Paul, Minn.	176,000	166,000
Louisville, Ky.	74,000	99,000
Cleveland, Ohio	122,000	128,000
Detroit, Mich.	75,000	75,000
Wichita, Kan.	31,000	92,000
Nebraska City, Neb. ...	71,000	76,000
Bloomington, Ill.	24,400	32,200
Marshalltown, Iowa ...	23,000	31,600
Above and all other....	6,030,000	7,050,000

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

G. A. Morse, Natchitoches, La., is organizing an ice company.

The ice plant of Henry Weller, Bucyrus, Ohio, was destroyed by fire.

The plant of the City Ice Co., Montreal, Que., Can., was destroyed by fire.

The Coffeyville Ice Works, Coffeyville, Kansas, will be rebuilt by the York Mfg. Co.

The Balsam Lake Cheese Co., Balsam Lake, Wis., capital \$1,000, has been incorporated.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., St. Louis, Mo., will erect a plant at Enid, O. T.

The Schermerhorn-Shotwell Co., Des Moines, Iowa, will erect a cold storage plant.

The Creamery Products Co., New York, has increased capital from \$10,000 to \$5,000,000.

The Ypsilanti Dairy Association, Ypsilanti, Mich., has increased capital from \$7,000 to \$12,000.

The Siloam Cold Storage and Ice Co., Siloam Springs, Ark., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

The Scranton Condensed Milk Co., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., capital \$350,000, has been incorporated.

The Union Dairy Co., East Orange, N. J., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated by C. V. Childs, G. T. Mills and H. N. Smith.

The East Florida Ice Mfg. Co., Jacksonville, Fla., will increase capital from \$80,000 to \$300,000, and increase facilities of plant.

The Alta Vista Creamery Co., Fort Worth, Tex., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by N. P. Anderson, B. L. Anderson and F. A. Blain.

The Mt. Vision Co-operative Creamery Association, Laurens, N. Y., capital \$80,000, has been incorporated by Thomas Greene, H. A. Wright and W. H. Shove.

VILTER MFG. CO. ORDERS

The Vilter Mfg. Co., builders of refrigerating and ice making machinery, Corliass engines, brewers' and bottlers' machinery, etc., have recently closed contracts with the following parties: True W. Jones Brewing Co., Manchester, N. H., one 35-ton refrigerating machine; Interstate Storage and Warehouse Co., Kansas City, Mo., one 25-ton refrigerating and ice plant; San Francisco Breweries, Ltd., Fresno, Cal., one 3-4 ton refrigerating machine; John Hohendale, brewer, Philadelphia, Pa., one 75-ton refrigerating machine; Crystal Springs Ice Co., Kansas City, Kans., one 125-ton refrigerating machine; Golden Love & Co., Morristown, Tenn., one 150-ton refrigerating and ice plant; Iowa Iron Works Co., Dubuque, Ia., one 2-ton refrigerating machine; Ruston Ice and Fuel Co., Ruston, La., two 9x18 ammonia compressors; H.

McK. Wilson Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for shipment to Monticello, Ark., one 9x18 ammonia compressor; Chartiers Valley Brewing Co., Carnegie, Pa., one 15-ton ice tank; Bisbee Improvement Co., Bisbee, Ariz., one ice tank, etc.; G. Wildermuth Brewing Co., Pomeroy, Ohio, one 35-ton refrigerating machine; Standard Brewing Co., Mankato, Minn., direct expansion ammonia piping; Bodden Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 6 coil ammonia condenser; George J. Renner, Jr., Youngstown, Ohio, one 35-ton ammonia condenser; Peters Paper Co., Latrobe, Pa., 28x48 Corliass engine; National Knitting Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 16x30x42 Cross compound Corliass engine; Fred. Andres & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 22x42 Corliass engine; Pratt Cereal Mills, Decatur, Ill., 24x42 Corliass engine; Bay City Rice Milling Co., Bay City, Tex., 17x42 Corliass engine; Planters Rice Milling Co., Abbeville, Ia., 17x42 Corliass engine; Rayne Rice Milling Co., Rayne, La., 15x36 Corliass engine; Jennings Rice Milling Co., Jennings, La., 15x36 Corliass engine; Eagle Lake Rice Milling Co., Eagle Lake, Tex., 17x42 Corliass engine; Schmitt Bros. Trunk Co., Oshkosh, Wis., 16x36 Corliass engine; Fairbanks, Morse Co., Beloit, Wis., 14x36 Corliass engine; Winston, Jones & Co., Crowley, La., 18x42 Corliass engine; Eldred Estate, Milwaukee, Wis., 14x30 Corliass engine; Lemley & Schultz, Chicago, Ill., 20x42 Corliass engine; Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago, Ill., 14x30 Corliass engine; Morse Rice Milling Co., Morse, La., 17x42 Corliass engine; Buda Foundry & Mfg. Co., Harvey, Ill., 15x28.5x36 Cross compound Corliass engine; The Chappuis Co., Rayne, La., 18x36 twin Corliass engine; Thilmann Paper & Pulp Co., Kaukauna, Wis., 2-16x36 Corliass engine; Green Bay Paper and Fibre Co., Green Bay, Wis., 2-17x42 Corliass engine; Jas. H. Perkins, Seattle, Wash., 10x24 Corliass engine; Ph. Goerres, Cooper, Milwaukee, Wis., 15x36 Corliass engine.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Manipulated Markets—Frequent and Sharp Changes—Speculative Conditions Essential— The Near Future Prices Uncertain.

It is a market over which there is so much distrust that there are very careful dealings on the part of outside speculators. While there is seemingly less uniformity of action on the part of the packers, in that a bullish sentiment is frequently modified on the part of some of the larger operators while the others fight hard any bearish movements, yet the opinion prevails that at length the packers generally will arrange themselves to the "long" side and that they will make efforts for a better line of prices in order that more confidence can be had among general traders over futures, through which freer quantities may be involved. But the fluctuations are reduced, particularly for pork and ribs, and except among the packers there is a disposition to avoid fresh deals. Most of the speculative trading through the week has been in the way of protecting contracts by "shorts," but which interest has been light, and again in forcing out "tailers" who had got in with the late advancing tendency. That there has been no radical influence to the violent changes in prices outside of manipulation has been clear. The easy moving upward of prices of all products at the close of last week and upon the opening day of this week, when packers felt disposed to bullish sentiments, and by which the outsiders were becoming interested on the "long" side, and then the quick reactions to an easier basis on Tuesday, followed by declining tendencies on Wednesday and Thursday, showed the ability of packers to move prices above at their pleasure. Indeed, the entire situation is more a manipulated one than, possibly, at any other time latterly; and there are likely to be unsettled conditions for some time. There is an impression that the outcome of affairs will be more in favor of selling interests, but there is so much ahead in the way of possibilities, in the approaching time for crop reports and in the fact that by the speculation now uppermost distributions may be restricted, that calculations over even the near future may be upset, where they are made of better prices, although the sentiment undoubtedly at present is favorable to better market conditions after awhile.

The easy swinging of corn prices to a higher and lower range at the temper of speculators possibly implies that hog products will be taken hold of with the same mood, and that the hindrance to even more violent fluctuations in the hog products is in the temporarily full receipt of hogs; therefore that after the hog supplies are better forward that the probabilities are that the speculative sentiment will arrange itself more one way and to a better support of prices. But as in an essentially speculative market anything is possible and one man's opinion is as good as another's, there is outlined merely the characteristics of the situation.

There is unquestionably an enormous consumption of meats at the south, whereby pork and ribs are specially benefited, however, that home demands otherwise are of a conservative order on the disturbed general position and Europe is getting fair supplies on engagements direct from the West and which appear to be going into consumers' hands there promptly, although it is understood that these consignments are steadily placed in Europe at a materially less price than the

lay down cost on demands here. But more and more packers are getting the European business direct, and the fact that there is conservative demand from the other side at present means less than usual, although, unquestionably, the erratic markets tend to the piling up of some supplies here that would otherwise find an outlet to Europe.

A good portion of the trade reason this way, about not only hog products, but for most associated commodities: that, notwithstanding current general instability, the fact must not be lost sight of that the statistical positions generally are as favorable for strong prices as at any time in the season, that consumption is going on freely, however, that many distributors do not care to accumulate supplies beyond actual needs, and that the productions must be closely needed; therefore that when confidence is restored, and which is a possible development at any time, that there is likely to be a quick recovery of tone all around. This comment of affairs would seem to apply in a sound way to every product in the list except cotton oil. It is our belief concerning cotton oil that there is too much of it in stock by reason of the sharp falling off in its export trading as against ordinary seasons, and that at length it will be found necessary to put the market value of it to a basis low enough to admit of large shipments to Europe, since we do not believe that any possible home consumption could use current holdings to a comfortable carrying basis.

In New York the trading in lard is very slack, and in pork there is only a moderate export business in bellies on wants still of the Southern markets, prices for which are again higher, or to 11c. for all averages loose, except smokers, which are 11½c. Loose hams and shoulders sell well.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 2,411 bbls. pork; 7,780,204 lbs. lard; 11,411,001 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 4,693 bbls. pork; 8,130,584 lbs. lard; 14,756,903 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—There are some accumulations on dull demand and prices are easy; city extra India mess, tcs., \$23@23.50; barreled, family, at \$15@16; packed at \$15@15.50; mess at \$12@12.50.

Sales in New York for the week to the present writing: 400 bbls. pork at \$18.75@19.50; 200 bbls. city family do, at \$20; 300 bbls. short clear do at \$19.75@21.50; 500 tcs. western steam lard, on private terms (quoted at \$10.82); compound lard at 8¼@8½c. for car lots and 8½@8¾c. for jobbing quantities; 450 tcs. western pickled hams, to arrive, at 11½@12¼c., for light to heavy averages; 100 boxes dry salted bellies at 11½c.; 15,000 lbs. loose smoking bellies at 11@11½c., now at 11½c., 100,000 lbs. loose pickled bellies, 12 to 16 lbs. ave., at 10¾c.; 75,000 lbs. do, at 11c., now at 11c.; 3,800 loose city pickled hams at 11½@12c.; 2,000 loose pickled shoulders at 8½@8¾c.; 1,500 green bellies at 11c.; 2,500 green hams at 12c.

REPACKING SIBERIAN BUTTER

In a letter to the New York Times, U. S. Consul Freeman, at Copenhagen, Denmark, says:

Some time since, in a commercial article in The Times, I inadvertently said that Siberian butter, having been repacked in Copenhagen, went out from this port as native product. That is a mistake. Each package is marked with the place of origin. The Danes are very careful to maintain the high character of their butter, which is the best in the world.

The Siberian and Finnish butter, repacked on Copenhagen methods, make, it must be confessed, a very good second-grade article, but the genuine Danish product is, as I have said, the best in the world.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The Chicago packer market has been quiet in point of operation for several days past, though there have been substantial sales which have not been given much publicity. Inquiry especially for late hides has been considerably stimulated, though many of the tanners are holding off waiting for receipts. A substantial operation in native cows is a prospective feature of the early future. We quote native steers free of brands 60 lbs. and up have moved at a variety of prices according to date of salting. Old hides are offering at some extent though they are not the subject of much interest.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up have been moved to the number of 13,000 at 12¼@12½c.

COLORADO STEERS have moved in fairly substantial volume at 12¼c. in connection with other varieties. The market is pretty well cleaned up though there are plenty of the older offerings available.

TEXAS STEERS have moved to the number of 7,000 at a variety of prices according to weight, quality and selection; highest price being 14½c. Operators are to a considerable extent holding off in anticipation of increased receipts.

HEAVY COWS have sold to the number of 7,000 at a variety of prices. They are in good request and quotable at from 10½ to 10¾c.

BRANDED COWS have moved to the number of about 3,000 May's at 10¼c.

NATIVE BULLS are in general supply and available at 10c.

COUNTRY HIDES. The country market continues in rather an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. Some sales of rather an insignificant character were effected on a concession basis. The present character of receipts is superior and they will probably be the subject of a fairly active call.

NO. 1 BUFFS, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., sold in a small way at a fraction concession. Interest in this class of stock, however, was revived at the end of the week, and a return to normal prices was the consequence.

EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are not subject of much interest, and range in price from 7¼ to 8¼c. for two selections. Choice stock would no doubt demand a fractionally higher price.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are the subject of more or less inquiry, though operation is of a very limited character because of the light weight of the stock offering.

NO. 1 COWS, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, have sold at 8c. and are quotable at that price, second quality being available at 1c. less.

BULLS are in limited supply and range from 8¼ to 8½c. flat.

NO. 1 CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are quotable in country selection at 11c. and are in indifferent factor at the price.

DEACONS continue strong and active at 62½c. to 82¼c.

NO. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are very limited in supply and range from 9 to 9½c. for veals.

SLUNKS, 35c. to 40c.

HORSE HIDES range from \$3.15 to \$3.25, and are dull and an unimportant factor.

SHEEPSKINS. Packers are well sold up. The country market is steady; we quote packer lambs 60 to 62½c. country pelts \$1.25 to \$1.50. Packer shearlings, 52½c. to 55c. Country lambs, 35c. to 40c.

BOSTON

The market continues very quiet and tanners manifest the most absolute indifference as to stock. Shippers are anxious to dispose of their holdings, especially those of the most ancient date. There is a general dullness in the leather situation, and taken all together there is very little encouragement on the part of tanners to operate. New Eng-

lands have not changed in condition, receipts being very small and operation being consequently insignificant.

PHILADELPHIA

Business has been of a very quiet character and most of the tanners are not operating. It is probable that the latter would purchase at a concession but the market has very little interest at current rates. City Steers 11 to 11½c.; country steers 10 to 10½c.; city cows, 9c.; country, 8½c.; country bulls, 8½c.

NEW YORK

The green hide market has been very quiet and recent sales have been of a peddling character. Ordinarily tanners are impervious to offers. We quote No. 2 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 13c.; butt branded steers, 12@12¼c.; side-branded steers, 11¼c.; city cows, 9½@9¾c.; bulls, 9¼c. Horse hides, \$2@3.25.

HIDELETS

The Chicago packer market has been quiet during the past week trading having been of a limited character. Inquiry especially for hides of late take off has been considerably stimulated. There is now every indication that branded hides will be in active request especially among sole leather tanners. The country market has been of rather an unsettled character though there is a prospect of better business in the early future. Sales involving small quantities have been made

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on a concession value though holders as a class are not susceptible to anything in the line of concession propositions. The Boston market continues quiet and local shippers are very anxious to dispose of their holdings. In such operation as there is the preference is given to fresh stock.

There is little encouragement for tanners to purchase hides. The Philadelphia market is very dull and tanners are for the time being virtually out of the market. The New York centre is also quiet as recent clearance sales practically disposed of stocks.

The rumor that several prominent packers contemplate a new form of combination in order to avoid legal complications to which trusts are subject has been denied.

WON A SCALE

At the Benchmen's picnic at Ulmer Park last Sunday the Moneyweight Scale Co. presented one of their handsome scales to the association. Tickets were sold and the present raffled. Max Bauer, who is with J. Hoexter, 103 Harrison Ave., Harrison, N. J., was the lucky winner.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The undertone early in the week was perhaps a little steadier. That was all the recent advance in lard did for the position. Beyond question if lard had not turned about to spirits of strength the tallow prices all over the country would have further favored buyers. But the recovery in the lard market was not of a character to impart confidence over general fat positions. Buyers are very suspicious of the manipulation that is going on in the hog products, and at least desire to wait until there are positively buoyant conditions or for the development of significant features by which they could feel secure over taking supplies. The entire point of the tallow market rests upon demands from the compound makers, whose wants of the beef fat in the event of confidence among the compound lard buyers and which would be imparted only by a permanently strong lard market, would enable statistical positions of tallow to come into play. It is a fact that the late dulness in the compounds bids fair to be protracted under a continuance of fluctuating other fat markets. While general buyers reason that there is ability on the part of packers to put the lard market up, in the event of which everything would be stimulated, because of the possibility of diminished receipts of hogs and general statistical positions, yet they reason that the situation of the product, indeed for all else in the hog products line, is under manipulation more marked than possibly before this season; naturally there comes conservation on their part. Indeed, lard later in the week showed reactions.

While there has been latterly the great loss of trade in tallow from the compound makers, there has also been apathetic interest on the part of the soap buyers, who have been filling in wants with substitutes, as is well understood. Yet on the whole the stocks of tallow over the country are of that moderate order, by reason of the beef situation and the diminished production on the moderate collections of fat, that there would be little difficulty in bringing about an improved tone over prices in the event of a resumption of normal demands.

The tone of the foreign markets has not especial significance since it is conceded that Europe is not likely to reach a trading basis with this country, at least through the summer months. The way that Europe is getting along with its admitted moderate stocks of tallow is a surprise to the interested in this country, not only in connection with tallow but essentially for all other fats, and markedly so for the cotton oil soap grades. However, modified consumption of the usual used soap materials is inevitable in seasons of high prices. Somehow substitutes are found in sufficient volume always to bridge over, and favorable statistical positions for selling interests of some one community are usually offset by the drifting of demands to substi-

tutes, whereby sooner or later expectations over outcomes are modified.

TALLOW.—Europe has had an abundant olive oil crop and its soapmakers have had large supplies of olive oil fats at low prices, as well as of palm oil and some other oils.

In New York there was a sale of 100 hhds. city on Tuesday at 6½c.; the market has since been steady, showing essentially the trading basis of the previous week. The city, in tierces, could hardly be had under 6½c. Edible, covering out of town made, ranges from 7¼ to 7½c.

Country made is bought up closely, as it is in moderate receipt, and has not varied in price for the week; there have been sales of 220,000 lbs. for the week at 6½@6½c., as to quality, although some choice brought 6¾c., and choice kettle at 7c.

The western markets are without much animation, yet there is no marked surplus there, and the better grades, such qualities as are used by the compound people, are held with a fair degree of confidence. Prime packers quoted in Chicago at 7¼c., and city renderers at 6½c.

There was no London sale on Wednesday. The trading in New York in city made has been for several weeks chiefly with the west, and perhaps from 600 to 700 hhds. city are to go forward this month to the west. The supplies of city, hhds. are fairly well sold up.

OLEO. OIL.—The Dutch markets buy the oil in a conservative way, notwithstanding the butterine business there is good, and because they are afraid of stimulating the high prices. Rotterdam quotes at 71 florins. Our home markets are using up the surplus oil promptly, as there is an effort to accumulate the manufactured goods freely. Prices are essentially as in the previous week.

In New York, extra quoted at 12½c., second extra at 12c.; No. 2 at 11c., and No. 3, 9c. per pound.

OLEO. STEARINE.—The pressers here have confidence from the recent spurt lard market and had hopes that the compound makers would soon want the stearine more freely. Therefore prices were held essential-

ly as in the previous week. The later lard market, however, showed declines. The consumption of the stearine has been of a moderate order for several weeks, as the trading in the compounds in that time has been remarkably dull, and if there was a freer collection of fat, the market value for the stearine would be affected by the circumstance; as it is the pressers feel that they are in a position to await developments although there are more sellers at 13¼c. There have been sales in New York of 100,000 lbs. at 13¼c., Chicago quotes at 13½c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—It is the period of the year, of course, when the make is moderate and when few new features develop. The consumption at home and abroad, and fortunately in the Rotterdam market, takes care of the production here and at steady prices. Double pressed quoted at 8c. per pound, and single pressed at 7½c.

LARD STEARINE.—By reason of better lard prices more money is asked for the stearine. The lard refiners wants, however, are small, as their business is not active and their own makes of the stearine about satisfactory wants. Quoted at 12@12½c.

GREASE.—Demands hesitate on the feverish, or unsettled, look of some other markets, and particularly those for tallow and lard. There is not much of the grease arriving from the west, where prices are relatively better than here, yet there is a belief that a fair accumulated supply is here. "A" white quoted at 7¼@7½c.; "B" white at 6¾c.; yellow at 5½@5¾c.; bone and house at 5¼@6½c.

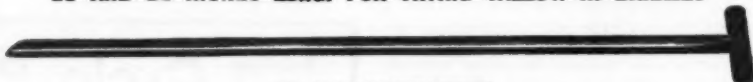
GREASE STEARINE.—A little business is going on with shippers. There have been sales of 125,000 lbs. yellow at 5¼@5½c., the latter for choice, and 6¾@6½c. for white, the latter for extra. White quoted at 6¼@6½c.; yellow at 5¼@5½c.

LARD OIL.—The bent of makers and holders otherwise would be ordinarily to stronger prices in view of the late recovery of the lard market; but there is a very dull order of demands and the disposition is to coax bids. About 78c.@79c. quoted for prime.

CORN OIL.—The mills talk strong because of higher cost corn, the modified production and the fact that they are holding little surplus; but there are conservative demands. Quoted at \$6.30 asked for car lots.

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30 AND 36 INCHES LONG. FOR TRYING TALLOW IN BARRELS



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Borax,**

**Cocoa Nut Oil,
Palm Oil,**

**Pure Alkali,
Sal Soda,**

**COTTONSEED OIL,
OLIVE OIL FOOTS.**

Correspondence Solicited.

COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Attempted Steadier Holding Without Increase of Demand Followed by Depression—Marked Dulness—Absence of Export Demand—Indifferent Home Buying.

The tone had been rejuvenated a little by the spurt lard market early in the week. But except that holding was at a little steadier range of prices and that bidding came up a little from its previous low basis, there was then nothing of vital interest since the general trading basis was not fixed and the amount of business was of a narrow order, while there was no prospect of a general stimulus to the position. In connection with the slight advance of bids then from home sources, it was noted that some of the foreign markets had been willing to pay a little more money than previously for a few days. But all of the late bids did not promise immediate important business, with either export or home sources; in that consideration of affairs the situation was as nominal as at any time before for a lengthy period.

The poor point about the cotton oil market is the lard position, which fluctuates too frequently for an exhibition of confidence among buyers of cotton oil. The advance in lard at the close of the previous week, and at the beginning of this week brought about the indicated change of sentiment over the cotton oil by which there was steadier holding of it, but on Tuesday, and again on Wednesday, the manipulation of the hog products markets sent them lower, and the little courage holders were getting over cotton oil was disappearing. It is necessary to have a material home demand for cotton oil, since there is no prospect of especial export interest in it except at decidedly lower prices, if values for the product are at length to be fairly regular here, and it will be impossible to get the home trade interested over the oil so long as the lard market shows instability. It is the belief on the part of most traders that there is too much oil in this country, unless there is a remarkably active business in

the compounds and from the soapmakers before the new crop season, combined with much more of an export movement than seems probable; on that account buyers of the oil feel like going slow, while they are looking for a break in prices at some time before the new season. Of course a large export business could be brought about with efforts to accommodate foreign markets over prices, and which would have to be materially lower; there may be an outcome of pressure. If a liberal quantity of the oil could be placed to Europe there would be, in the event of a higher lard market here, a better supported condition of prices, particularly if the expected increased home trade demands materializes before the season closes. The impression prevails that the near future may disclose efforts to put more of the oil to Europe, and it goes without saying that there would be irregular conditions for a while in the event of some unloading there, because of the prices that would necessarily prevail, after which there should be healthier conditions here temporarily.

There is an expression of disgust over the fitful lard market; the fluctuating prices for the product ruin trade, not only cotton oil, but in essentially everything in the fat line. There would have been no reason for other than healthy conditions of general fat markets if their statistical conditions had been allowed to prevail as factors and manipulation dispensed with. Consumers were not particularly alarmed over prices, and productions up to the recent period of marked speculative disturbance and supplies had been closely absorbed. But the sharp speculative working of the hog products more recently has thrown a damper over cash trading in all products. Naturally buyers will not accumulate supplies on unstable positions of values; stocks of many commodities, therefore, are more freely left in first hands, and by which there is an added dispiriting outlook.

While we regard the lard market as likely ultimately to come out of its temper of irregularity and to steer a course to better prices for awhile, yet it is clear that there will be a good deal of disturbance to it for some time, and in consequence that cotton oil and all fat commodities will have an unsettled, unsatisfactory run of business and somewhat nominal prices. It is a year that speculators will make the most out of in swinging prices both ways, in consideration of the sentiment over supplies, and there is little hope that manipulation will be over until some

idea can be had over the coming corn and cotton crops. Therefore we are looking for feverish conditions through the summer months, although expecting that there will be a period of better prices in it by which the distributing business of products using cotton oil, tallow, etc., will be of a much livelier order.

The occasional taking hold of corn to sharply higher prices and the possibility of the grain, even if a "short" interest should be found in it as late as December, since little new crop contract grade of it could be had before that late month, while the old crop of it would then be practically exhausted, shows the speculative sentiment which could be as well broadened to hog products in consideration of the fact that after the expected reduced summer hog packing that statistical positions of hog products will be then even more favorable to selling interests. But the only doubt as to whether statistical positions will be allowed to control rests in the possibility of a fright among speculators in the event of crop reports in August and September of a brilliant order, by which the later future would be discounted by speculators.

Recently the hog products had been boosted more to sell them freely ahead, after which they showed reactions to lower prices; but there is every probability that they will be seized upon again for better prices, while it is hoped that the next improvement will last long enough to invite some confidence, even if only a temporary order, in the home trade over buying cotton oil and other fats. It must be considered, however, that checking cash demands for fats at this time makes control of market prices for them more difficult in the summer months. There had been a reason among packers for failing spasmodically to support the hog products, aside from manipulating them for direct benefits, in that the hog supplies continue to run of a liberal order, with the disposition to take them in at relative prices with the products.

The trading in the compounds, which take cotton oil in their make, has been very dull for several weeks, and there is no chance of marked improvement in their business until the pure lard market becomes more secure. Moreover, the compound lard makers have been reluctant to buy cotton oil at its prices because of the late sharp declines in the prices of the compounds, which are now at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ c., as against an $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. price three or four weeks since, while cotton oil then was as close to its current prices; moreover, oleo stearine keeps high, or at $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. The compound makers naturally prefer to use up their accumulations of cotton oil rather than to enter the market for supplies of it. In the event of an active business in the compounds,

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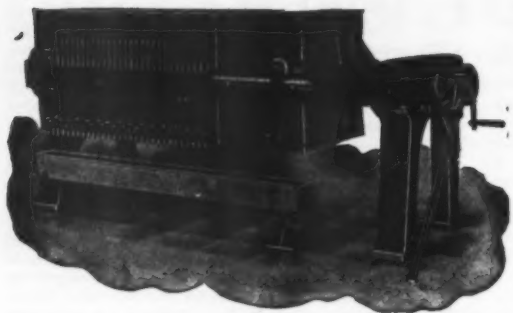
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Every Use where Rapid and Perfect Results are Essential.

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95 and 97 Liberty St., New York City.

their makers would probably have to buy cotton oil rather freely before the new season, notwithstanding the generally understood very fair supplies of it now held by them. But the lagging compound demands are added to by the indifference of soapmakers. The soap trade of the country, while somewhat improved, is far from being vigorous or of a character to give life to the trading in raw materials from it. Moreover, the soapmakers would be against buying cotton oil in view of the tallow position, and which is not likely to do better until lard recovers. The comparison of tallow and cotton oil prices brings them closer than before this season, although cotton oil still holds a good consuming basis advantage; in other words, cotton seed oil is close to 6c. per pound, while tallow in hhds. in New York is at 6½c., and in tierces at 6¾c., the latter for packages free of charge; while city renderers in Chicago is at about 6½. The soap trade, however, ought to take more cotton oil before the season closes. Indeed, it is the expectation that the demands from the home compound and soap people will prove liberal over which any comfort can be had in connection with cotton oil prices, together with the belief that a good deal of it will have to be got rid of to Europe at an attractive buying price.

In our opinion the later future of the cotton oil market will depend a good deal upon the prospects of the cotton crop. Up to the present time the cotton crop has got along all right; rains are, of course, urgently needed in Texas, but no marked damage has as yet been done in any section. A large cotton crop would probably check any disposition to carry old oil over into a new season, no matter the prices that must prevail to move any surplus.

There was less disposition to sell the oil for the fall deliveries early in the week. In New York there was bidding of 39c. for new crop prime yellow, October delivery, and 40c.

was asked. And new crop crude at the mills had 31c. bid for September and October deliveries, while up to 32c. was asked. But later in the week the tone was weaker, and 31c. was accepted for crude in tanks for October and November deliveries and further offered at 31c. where there was disposition to sell at all.

In New York there had been holding of 45c. for prime yellow, for June and July delivery, after which there were sellers at 44½c. and bidding lower; sales made at 45c. for small lots and 44½ to 44¾c. for larger lots to the later month, while for August delivery 44¾c. was bid and 45c. asked, but later offered at 44½c. New Orleans had been talking up to 44½c. for prime yellow, as against 42½c. the week before, but has since become weaker and quotes now lower than in the previous week. There have been sales of 400 bbls. prime yellow in lots at 44½ to 45c.; 500 bbls., same, June delivery, at 44½ to 44¾c.; 1,000 bbls., same, July, at 44¾c., and 1,000 bbls. same, at 44½c.; 100 bbls. good off yellow at 43c., and 500 bbls. in New Orleans on private terms. At the mills sales of 25 tanks

crude, part in the southeast, for October and November deliveries, at 31c. White oil in New York quoted at 47 to 47½, and winter yellow at 48 to 48½c.

Marseilles put its bids up equal to a franc, to equal 42½ for prime yellow in New York, but has since become weaker.

The Hull (Eng.) market is to this writing 1½d. lower as against the closing price of the previous week.

That Europe has been able to be indifferent over buying cotton oil in this country, and that it is likely to remain so, except as prices of it are placed much more in their favor, has been pointed out frequently in our reviews in the seeming abundance of some other soap oils there. It continues to offer palm oil freely to this country, and has come down in its price ¼c.; it now offers to lay down the palm oil here at 5¼c. It must be considered as well that there was a large olive oil crop and that there has been an abundance of olive oil fats on the other side at low prices and in which the soapmakers of Europe have been dealing rather extensively. Large quantities of these olive oil foots were had by the

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Venus, Prime Summer White

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27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK



European soapmakers at as low as 4½c. per pound, although there has been an advance in them since, but which leaves a highly favorable consuming basis as compared with cotton oil. It would now cost about 5¼c. to lay these olive oil foots down in New York, as against a late price of 4½c. But if the soap trade of Europe can get these olive oil foots, palm oil and several other oils cheap by comparison with cotton oil, it is hardly

probable that it will touch cotton oil unless its prices come down materially. And it has been in recognition of the general supplies of soap materials in Europe, including the enlarged production of English cotton oil, etc., despite some outside enthusiastic sentiment that has helped to the opinion expressed by us some weeks since that the takings of cotton oil for the season by Europe would be of that conservative order that be-

fore its close it would be found necessary to press the supplies of the cotton oil upon it at decidedly lower prices.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATIONS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

As we anticipated in our last circular, the market has continued dull and inactive, and consumers have shown no interest. We have had a pretty good advance in lard the last week, but even this failed to stimulate trading in oil. The fact remains that Europe cannot use cottonseed oil at present prices, except in a very limited way, and of total exports since the first of January of about 130,000 bbls., we estimate that about 80,000 bbls. have been bought after the price of oil went above 40c. This would mean that the actual sales to Europe have only been 15,000 bbls. per month, while in former years sales amounted to about 75,000 bbls., or five times as much as of late. Some people claim that the increased home consumption will make up for the deficit in export, and this may be true to some extent, but we hardly think that this country can use all the remainder, should exports continue at the present rate.

Stocks are undoubtedly heavy for this time of the year, and they will have to be sold before the new crop comes into the market in order to prevent a loss in the values, but nobody seems to be interested in buying. Compound lard makers are not buying any oil, as they claim they have enough, and will not buy, notwithstanding the advance in lard. Tallow and greases are barely steady, and present prices of cottonseed oil do not induce soap makers to contract for off oil. As regards the export markets, as said before, they buy only very small quantities.

There seems to be nothing in sight at present to bring about higher prices, and should the dullness continue much longer, lower prices

(Continued on page 39.)

Cottonseed Oil Machinery

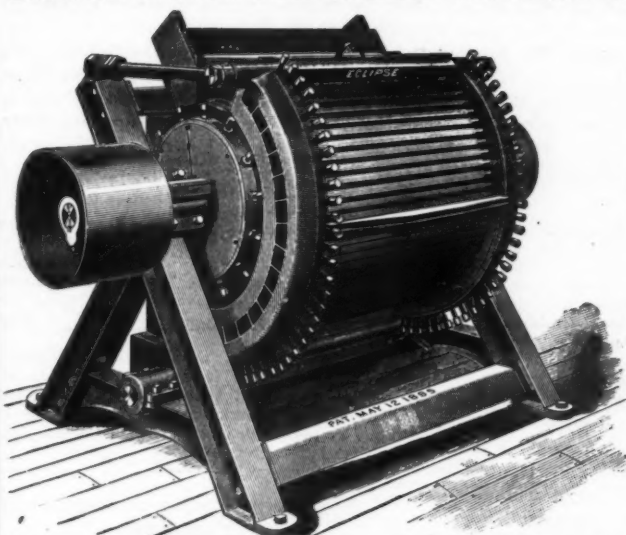
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THE AMERICAN ATTRITION MILL —AND STEEL CAKE CRUSHER—

For grinding COTTON SEED MEAL and all other materials. :: :: :: Positively the ONLY up-to-date mill for OIL MILLS. :: :: :: These machines are designed by the V. P. of the company, who has been building Attrition Mills for 20 years. :: :: :: 95 per cent. of the Attrition Mills in use in Oil Mills are of his design. :: :: :: Material and workmanship the highest.

Hammered Shafts & Ball Bearings
Safety Springs : Ring Oiling Bearings
and many special features

Built on Honor & Sold on Trial
Positively Guaranteed to be Without
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WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES TO

The American Engineering Co., Springfield, O.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

A RIGHT FOR ALL

The National Provisioner has waged a relentless war upon the "dead beat," whether that person was a customer beating a retail butcher or a butcher beating a wholesaler. This paper has, therefore, urged credit agreements as incidents of good business. The listing of accounts, whether it be called a "black-list" or "unpaid accounts," does not matter. The thing in view is the same thing—the collecting of bad debts and the prevention of more bad debts. The wholesaler and the retailer have the same legal and business rights in this respect, and what is safe, good business for the one is also safe and good business for the other. The "dead beat" has been a problem for the retailer to solve. If the methods of the wholesalers were applied to this breed of customers the evil would be checked.

BUTCHERS MAY SELL THE MEATS

For some time past the Food Commissioner of Minnesota has been prosecuting butchers under that State's pure food Statute for selling provisions in the manufacture of which boron and other preparations had been used.

The Supreme Court, in a decision by Justice Collins, has decided that the pure food law of 1901 was so loosely drawn that the law prohibiting the use of preservatives applies only to dairy products. The term "All other food products" is held to be inexplicit.

The judgment of the Minneapolis municipal court is reversed in the cases of J. N. Rumberg and C. F. Wagenbals, two butchers convicted for selling meats preserved by powdered borax.

Says Justice Collins:

"If it was the design of the law-making

branch of the State government to inaugurate a radical change in the law respecting the use of preservatives, and to extend the scope of the statute so as to bring within its operation all food products, it would seem that it should have been done by original and direct legislation, and not by an amendment, which is equivocal and uncertain."

The act is criticized for the reason that it makes no distinction between injurious and harmless preservatives, and on this point the court says:

"Had it been intended to prevent the use of all preservatives upon the theory that all are injurious to the public health, or that it is impossible to distinguish between the good and the bad, or had it been the intent to simply prohibit the use of such as may be shown to be deleterious, we might reasonably expect a statute containing apt and adequate provisions for the accomplishment

of the object in view, not a statute presenting the uncertainty which pervades Chapter 348. We hold that the attempted amendment of 1901 was not sufficiently explicit to cover all food products."

The court says that pure food laws are proper, and lays down the following rule that may be used by the legislators for their guidance:

"It cannot be well doubted that it is within the power of the Legislature to prohibit the use, in food products of all kinds, of all chemical preservatives which are, or, if injudiciously applied, may prove, deleterious or injurious to the consumer of such products, or which may be used for fraudulent purposes. This power was asserted, recognized and established many years since. It may be exercised as time and experience demonstrates the necessity."

The effect of this decision will be far reaching, as it was a test case upon the result of which would rest the prosecution or not of thousands of other cases against the retailers.

THE UNITED DRESSED BEEF CO.'S PLANT NOT SOLD

The National Provisioner is authorized by President Isaac Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Co., at 44th St. and 1st Ave., to state that there is no truth whatever in the rumors which gained currency in New York City this week that the company's plant had been or is to be sold to Nelson Morris & Co., the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., or other parties.

Mr. Blumenthal says that the reports are falsehoods out of the whole cloth. The U. D. B. Co. had not even contemplated a sale of the big plant on 1st Avenue. Evidence corroborative of the above denial exists in the fact that the company has just had prepared plans, the blueprints of which were received on Wednesday, for the further enlargement of its plant by the addition of two more stories to the main building.

On the above authority, The National Provisioner makes denial of the reported sale, feeling that there is no necessity for referring the matter to any of the other parties whose names have been linked with the rumored transaction. It might be added in passing that neither of the alleged purchasers are in the habit of buying outside plants. They invariably build; not buy. This fact of itself gave the rumor the savor of trade tattle. The reported sale is untrue.

"Now for the market house!" exclaimed a Cleveland, O., butcher after the commission had finally selected a site.

The women of Newark, N. J., will aid in the Sunday closing butcher shop crusade. Only about 15 of the total Newark butcher shops now open on Sunday.

BUTCHER ABATTOIR PLANS

The East Side Retail Butchers' Association of New York City has officially ratified the matter of building a co-operative slaughter house in New York City. The proposed company will have a stated capital of \$1,000,000. It is claimed that about \$650,000 of the stock was subscribed before the organization's action on Monday night.

Those promoting this Retail Butchers' Abattoir—the name selected for the new company—had already filed the plans for their plant with the Board of Health, but, subsequently asked the board to hold the matter in abeyance and go no further with it at present. This action lent color to the rumor that the company would make an effort to consolidate with or to buy outright an existing and well known New York City plant. It is believed, however, that the temporary holding up of the matter of permit was governed by other reasons, one of which was the desire of those interested to await the final action of the promoting association at its meeting Monday night.

The fact that any one will supply 2,000 or any specific number of cattle per week means nothing unless the contractors for cattle will fix a flat price now for a season or a

period and hold to that price whether an open market will pay more for the same cattle. Contract cattle have a disadvantage unless of the same grade and at a lower price than competitive cattle. Such are not available.

The offer to deliver implies the compulsion to take. If butchers contract for cattle at a flat price will they desire to take them if cattle fall in the market? Will the contractor deliver those, or a substitute, if cattle rise in the market? Livestock will always swing one way or the other. There will come in the trouble either from the abattoir or from the contractor. It is just as well to note these things at the start. It is just as well, also, to recall the fact that no livestock man or agent will sell stock to the cheaper buyer when the higher is in the market for them. If the abattoir idea is predicated upon the belief that cattle can be bought for it at a price lower than that paid by any competing concern, and on this ruse is based the margin of profit, the delusion had just as well be dispelled and the idea exploded.

The National Provisioner does not desire to see its butcher friends build on unstable fancies, but to get down to rock bottom and hardpan if they really intend entering the killing field.

Whether the Board of Health will grant the Retail Butchers' Abattoir a permit is an-

other matter. The butchers, it is understood, have assurances from the Board of Health that a permit would be granted minus a fertilizer plant. The rendering license objection would be overcome by using the plant now in operation at the foot of West 41st St.

Since the above was written The National Provisioner learns from an authentic source that the Board of Health has issued no permit, and that nothing more is likely to be done by the butchers towards getting one. The scheme looks dead.

SLAUGHTERING AND RENDERING PERMITS GRANTED

The Kearney, N. J., Board of Health has granted licenses and permits to the following for the fees and purposes named:

New Jersey Agricultural and Chemical Co., for the rendering of dead animals and butcher bones, \$500; Harrison Slaughtering and Rendering Co., for the slaughter of cattle, sheep and lambs and the rendering of dead animals, \$500; Central Stockyard and Transit Co., slaughtering hogs, \$300; Henry Velkey, rendering dead animals, \$100; Van Wagner Company, slaughtering hogs, \$300; Justine Kilman, rendering dead animals, \$100; Julius Levy, storehouse, \$50; Henry Honaa, slaughtering of cattle, \$100; John Penzlock was also granted a license for the maintenance of hogs and the cartage and boiling of swill.

The Columbian Delicatessen Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are: Wm. W. Allison, John H. Anding, Wm. Anding and Norbert Landgraf, all of Indianapolis. The concern will do a general merchantile business.

MEATS' HELPMETS

About all the medical remedies known to science are found in the vegetable kingdom, and in a greater or less degree in those cultivated in our gardens. One who has a knowledge of these things may correct many ills of the body by a vegetable diet. That is why the stomach craves green food in the spring season—the heavy winter diet has produced disorders which Nature seeks to remedy in a natural way.

Lettuce is a good nervine, and is recommended by medical works for heart-burn. Pregnant women often find relief from that distressing trouble—heart burn—by eating generously of lettuce.

Pharaoh is said to have fed his pyramid builders on radishes, whether to give them strength is not stated, but that is the conclusion. They are claimed to act as a tonic on the system, and to incite a healthy action of the stomach.

Cucumbers are said to contain arsenic in sufficient quantities to affect the complexion. We have never tried them for a steady diet, but we remember that just one dish of cucumbers once affected the complexion for several days.

Onions are a good blood purifier. If eaten two or three times a week one's health would be greatly improved. But some people cannot eat them uncooked.

Cabbage is not easy to digest, and often produces colic, but is said to be rich in phosphates needed to enrich the blood.

Spinach is beneficial for rheumatism, and cleanses the kidneys and the blood. The same is also true of asparagus.

Artichokes are said to be good for liver trouble, and are recommended for those who lead sedentary lives.

The carrot is just now receiving more praise than any other vegetable. An acid which it contains is a veritable system regulator. A good story is told which illustrates its effects upon the system:

A mother took her daughter to a celebrated English physician for treatment. She was pale and listless, but examination failed to reveal any disease. The physician prescribed claret three times a day. At the end of a month the pair reported at the office, the young lady rosy and healthy, the mother radiantly triumphant.

"I did just as you told me," she exclaimed, "though she got awfully tired of them; I cooked carrots in every way I knew, and she had to eat them."

The mother was quite deaf, hence the mistake which turned out so successfully.

His Digestive Steak

"My very latest," said Billie Harris, the great little sausage-maker, of London England, "is a digestive steak, a highly alimentary and sustaining invention of my own, but—"

Here he hesitated, and even sighed. Asked why.

"Well," continued he, "loving my fellow men as I do, I have already experienced a drawback to advertising the dish. I put a board outside one of my shops last Friday setting forth the fact that these steaks are so digestive that people without teeth can eat 'em, and the very same night the poor dentist next door to me committed suicide."

Tetzel was a Hummer

Here is what an English butcher of 38 years' standing says of Paul Tetzel's skill as a beef dresser:

"I had the pleasure of seeing him dress two bullocks at the Victoria Rooms, Cheltenham, on Thursday last, and allow me to say that he is the best and quickest butcher I have ever seen take a knife in hand. The two bodies of beef were fit to hang in any butcher's shop in the British Isles, and the two hides were taken off perfect."

It is refreshing to find a foreign butcher who has not got too green with envy and mossbacked with jealousy to be generous and just.

Our Stinking Ham

Some volunteers in a pet British regiment doing service in South Africa received a mild cured English ham from "mother," so that they could have something nice from 'ome. After carving into it and sniffing its bouquet from near the bone they turned to their old corned-beef standby and uttered the following prayer:

Oh, God of Love, look from above

On this our stinking ham,

And send us meat that we can eat

For this ain't worth a d—ha ham."

Nice, mild cured ham is very nice at home, but in the field it's different.

Harry Hartling, the butcher at 109 Parker street, Newton, Mass., has filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$10,525; assets, \$400.

The new market of C. H. Bedell, of New Berlin, has opened for business at Mt. Upton, N. Y.

Wm. Hansey has opened his new market at 314 South Broad St., Middletown, O.

For Butcher's Wives

Don't drink when over-heated.
Don't always drink when thirsty.
Don't drink ice water with hot food.
Don't drink water from a city river.
Don't drink tea with meat.
Don't drink cafe-au-lait for dinner.
Don't drink beer after wine.
Don't drink wine after beer.
Don't drink much at meals.
Don't drink much between meals.
Don't serve oysters after fish.
Don't serve soup twice to any guest.
Don't serve hot entrees on cold plates.
Don't serve more than two vegetables with one meat.
Don't serve asparagus with meat.
Don't use a knife for green salads.
Don't use strong-scented flowers for table decorations.
Don't over-decorate the table.
Don't overload either the table or the guest with food.

A New Version

Tommy (aged five).—Say, ma, I wish I was "Mary" in that poem, and had a little lamb.

His Mother.—What would you do?

Tommy.—Sell it.

Envious of His Customer

Johnson.—Are your new neighbors wealthy?

Thompson.—Well, I should guess yes. While I was in the butcher's shop this morning their girl came in and ordered three porterhouse steaks.

Miss Jackson.—Then give me six.

"KOSHER" CO-OPERATIVE TROUBLES

The "Kosher" Ladies' Anti-Trust Association—United Hebrew Organization—Committee of Fifteen is having its troubles over beef prices and selling meats. The parts are scraping. A meeting was held Saturday night at 83 Forsyth St. It was a stormy event. The owner of the hall demanded his rent before the opening of the door. A row set in. The rent was paid. Then the door opened. The "Times" translates what happened as follows:

Dr. Joseph Seff, who presided, said that the object of the association was to make an agreement with the kosher butchers to the effect that the latter should not charge more than 14c. a pound for the best kosher meat, and that the shops be closed if the price be higher. To all butchers entering into the agreement the association is to give a sign of approval. The association, it was said, is to form a congress of the United Hebrew Organization of the City of New York and open co-operative shops, to be under the supervision of the Committee of Fifteen.

The co-operative plan caused the most of the trouble at the meeting. Some of the members want the co-operative scheme to be hurried into effect, while another faction wants to await the advice of counsel. The latter argued that articles of agreement should be drawn and put into the charter by which it will be impossible for any one person to get more than a certain allotment of stock, the stock to be non-transferrable.

One proposition was to have the Committee of Fifteen appoint rabbis as inspectors of shops. "You see, it is this way," Dr. Seff explained, "At the present time the rabbis are, as you all know, not in our employ. Now they can't very well help us under these conditions. It is our scheme to pay the rabbis from the funds of the association and thus secure their help." It was stated at the meeting that four co-operative shops had been opened under the supervision of the Committee of Fifteen.

No definite conclusion on the co-operative scheme was arrived at, and another meeting is to be held in the near future.

One might infer from this that the rabbi is an untrustworthy individual or that the new co-operators desire to do a little business not quite straight. It looks that way.



\$1000⁰⁰ IN GOLD

\$1,000.00 in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for **LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE**.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them **1000 TIMES ITS COST**.

Do not neglect to write us, **TODAY**, for **LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE**, with **FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID**.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers beware of fraudulent and worthless imitations.

MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Cleland, J., 2097 Ryer ave., to T. Galligan (R)	\$80
Cohen, B., 225 E. 85th, to L. Heinsfurter	100
Gottlieb, M., 127 and 129 Ludlow, to A. Madovnick	150
Gottlieb & Marshek, 127 and 129 Ludlow, to A. Madovnick	150
Heinstein, J., 1559 Madison ave., to H. Brand	65
Pomeranz, J., 26 Willett, to H. Pomeranz	100
Rabbi & Yurknack, 3880 Third ave., to B. Miller	125

Bills of Sale.

Apt. H., 1514 Madison ave., to Dumrauf & Wickie	70
Meyerson, C., 392 E. 10th, to N. Schlessel	60

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Bedell, A., New Lots Road, near Linwood street, to Weil Bros. (cows)	3,342
Fernberg, G., Dumont ave., near Christopher, to N. Horowitz	100
Kase, A. T., 2764 Atlantic ave., to H. A. Tapham	300

Bills of Sale.

Horowitz, M. D. & Max, 53 Moore, to M. Petchesky	nom.
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Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Ducharman, S., 110 Stanton, to Columbia Fixture Co	\$75
Feursisen, D., 424 E. 82d, to M. Heimlist	135
Greenberg, S., 1631 Madison ave., to P. Gross	110
Walter, S., 161 Clinton, to A. Koch	100
Clifford, M., 154 W. Broadway, to J. Buckle	207
Eckman, C., 239 Second ave., to J. Eckman	150
Goldstein & Goldman, 388 Sixth ave., to W. Kleeman & Co	792
Goldstein, S. & L., 254 Broome, to S. Ellis	300
Hochholzer, A. M., 49 W. 19th, to J. Hochholzer	900
Iciovitz, M., 172 Wooster, to M. Schlessel	50
Linthwaite, G., 144 Columbus ave., to M. Michaels	100
Schnur, H., 27 E. 21st, to E. R. Biehler	130

Bills of Sale.

Berger, M. & S., 247 E. 114th, to F. Singer	800
Cevaseo, L., 247 Third ave., to S. Rondanina	1,000
Feder Bros., 187 Hester, to L. Feder	1,800
Gray, Robt., 433 9th ave., to R. Gray, Jr.	4,000
Krackow, M. & A., 118-120 Bradhurst ave., to H. Lieberman	325
Langfelder, G., Rockaway, to G. Goldstein	1,000
Lubowsky, A., 417 Cherry, to S. Weiner	300
Meyer, J. F., 100 Second ave., to P. Schultz	1
Michaels, M., 144 Columbus ave., to G. Linthwaite	1,000
Roventini Bros., 1173 Fulton, Bklyn., to Martini & Pardussi	375
Schottler, J., 1656 Amsterdam ave., to A. Poeler	1,500

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Blohm, C. J., 676 Hicks, to H. Blohm	300
David, F., & H. Von Lintz, 255 Hamburg ave., to W. Pula	275
Kuck, F., & H. J. Runtermann, 207 Lewis ave., to B. Meyerhoff	300

Mehrtens, J., 8 Cheever pl., to J. H. Kathmeyer	300
Joransson, G. P., 547 Atlantic ave., to E. D. Johnson	200
Moritz, H. O., 473 Fifth ave., to A. Cohn	50

Bills of Sale.

Doering, C., 717 Third ave., to F. P. Huff	1,000
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BUSINESS RECORD

CONNECTICUT.—Samuel Autupitsky, Hartford; meats; gives bill of sale.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Moses Pach; Washington; provisions, etc.; bill of sale to Moses Wernman, \$310.
GEORGIA.—J. E. Redfern & Bro., Moultrie; meats; J. E. Redfern dead.

ILLINOIS.—John A. Bronaugh, Virden; meats; chattel mortgage.
INDIANA.—Walden & Byers, Franklin; butchers; succeeded by R. E. Byers.

KENTUCKY.—Ligen & Haynes; Lawson Springs; butcher; succeeded by Ligon & Kirkwood.—Greenfield & Co.; Eminence; poultry; succeeded by Eminence Produce Co.

MAINE.—S. W. Leonard & F. G.; Eastport; fish; damaged by fire.—Silas G. Pitts; Harrison; prov.; Pitts Bros. continue.—Charles F. Stanchfield; McKinley; meats etc.; R. E. \$1, etc.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Pool Bros; Boston; prov.; dissolved; business discontinued.—Frank Williams, Bridgewater; prov., etc.; discontinued.—Mary A. Kane; Brockton; prov., etc.; (Mrs. John) sold out to John Marshall.—Riley & Callahan; Haverhill; prov.; assigned.—Newton Provision Co.; Newton; prov.; assigned.—George A. Putney, Somerville; sold to R. Picott; prov., etc.; Wilbur F. Heath; Wilmington; prov.; removed to Stoneham.—Givanni Giordano; Boston, prov.; wife of Angelo. Filed certificate, etc.—Etta Lowrie; Boston; prov.; wife of Myer J.; filed woman's certificate.—Wm. Callingwood; Plymouth; prov.; sold R. E., amt. not given.—John McCombie; Somerville; prov., etc.; chattel mortg. \$1; discharged.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Croser Provision Co.; Keen; prov.; sold out to Carpenter & Green.

NEW JERSEY.—Gustav W. Beck; Jersey City; meats, etc.; sold out.

NEW YORK STATE.—A. F. Weppner Co.; Buffalo; meat. If interested inquire at office (24).—Baker & Shepard, Dexter; provisions; dissolved.—Bartholomew Foody; Fultonville; meat, etc.; succeeded by Willis Baird.—H. D. Caswell; Rochester; meat; chattel mortgage, \$500.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Jacob Yerke; Dickson City; meat; deeds R. E., \$350.—F. L. Carr, Scranton; butcher; R. E. mortgage, \$10,000.

RHODE ISLAND.—Charles Dew; Providence; meats, etc.; petition in bankruptcy.—John O'Reilly, Providence; meat, attached, \$300.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The third annual picnic of the Minneapolis, Minn., Retail Meat Dealers' Association was held at Spring Park last week. The fun included a ball game, a baby show, straight and three legged races, rowing and waltzing contests. The big crowd present had a good time.

Sixty-seven shopowners met in Newark, N. J., last week and formed themselves into a Retail Butchers' Association. The following officers were elected: President, Edward Schmidt; vice-president, George Keller; recording secretary, Charles H. Herbst; financial secretary, Aaron Feist; treasurer, Joseph Wotiz; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Bamberger. Sunday closing was discussed. Mutual benefits form the basis of the organization.

The Flushing, N. Y., Retail Butchers' Association at last meeting appointed Philip Ferris to see all the local marketmen and try to secure from them an agreement to close their markets at 7 p. m. during June, July and August—excepting Saturdays and evenings before holidays.

The convention of the Connecticut State Retail Butchers' Association closed its sessions at Bridgeport Friday of last week by electing the following officers: President, Jos. H. Whitcomb, of Bridgeport; vice-presidents, J. H. Pallett, of Meriden, and George Packard, of Hartford; secretary, J. W. Stillman, of Danbury; treasurer, George F. Wisart, of New Haven.

The following were elected as delegates to the national convention at Washington in August: C. L. Palmer, Hartford; Albert Schaaf, Bridgeport; Joseph Ansell, Meriden. The next convention will be held at Stamford. The delegates enjoyed a splendid sheepfeast and clambake at Southport.

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

W. I. White's Mammoth market at Waterbury, Conn., has been closed by attachments to the amount of \$3,000.

M. J. Burke's market on Park St., Adams, Mass., has been closed by attachment in favor of the Hammond Co.

A. F. Nelson's market at 816 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo., has been destroyed by fire. Loss about \$1,000.

A nasty little blaze licked up Schenk's pork establishment at the west end of Centre St., Wheeling, W. Va. Loss about \$8,000, fully insured.

E. E. Tipple's meat market suffered from fire at Olyphant, Pa., last week.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

Wm. Merton, the well-known butcher and provision man of Dumont, N. J., committed suicide last week.

David Nestor, the veteran butcher of Pottstown, Pa., died there last week of stomach trouble at the age of 76. Mr. Nestor always bore a good name and was highly esteemed.

THESE IS ONLY ONE

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FOR PACKERS, BUTCHERS & SAUSAGE MAKERS. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

C: FOR CURING AND CORNING.
B: FOR BLOTTING, FRANKFURTERS, ETC.
A: FOR FRESH MEATS, PORK, SAUSAGE, POLSKY.

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XXX: FOR CHOPPED MEATS, CUTS, ETC.
TRIPLE: KEEPS FRESH AND PICKLED TRIPE.

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THE PRESERVATIVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.

41-43 WARREN ST. 190 Michigan St. 779 MISSION ST.

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

Henry Brettler, manufacturer of butchers' supplies, 662 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn, has filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$1,925; assets, \$225.

Provision dealer Rehbe, of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, has an unpleasant "thorn" in his side now for not taking a magistrate's advice not long ago. Parents are often too lenient.

Ike Grumbacht, the pleasant and pushing manager of Nelson Morris & Co.'s Manhattan market, is up, out of the house and away to the country to recoup his health and strength for a couple of weeks after his severe attack of pneumonia. "Ike" is missed. He is a beef mover and the butchers say that he takes the horrors out of high meat prices by the nice way he says them. He'll be back to shift shilling beef.

The Retail Butchers' East Side Association, with an active membership of about 150 butchers of the 5,000 in Greater New York—has ratified the scheme of the proposed abattoir at 39th and 40th Sts. and 11th Ave.

The butcher shop at 2726 Broadway was badly rattled and had its windows shivered by a subway explosion at 104th street and Broadway, Friday of last week.

Butcher Jake Eisenlau, of Good Ground, L. I., was in Jamaica one day last week, and said that he saw Louis A. Disbrow that day.

The old Clinton Market, corner West and Washington Market, is to go out of existence, says Borough President Cantor.

The Sunday Observance Association, of Kings County, at its last meeting passed the following resolution: "That we congratulate the Benchmen's Association upon their defeat of the Adler bill in our State Legislature, which favored the opening of shops on Sunday, and we sincerely hope that a like organization of grocers will take action looking to closing their stores on the Sabbath day."

George Summer, the butcher, living at 4 Coenties Slip, lost his two little daughters last week and asked the police to find them for him.

Jos. Schittler, a butcher, at 302 E. 9th St., killed himself because he fancied that he was a "victim" of somebody. His employer had discharged him.

A motorman knocked the butcher wagon driven by Charles Hamburger off the track. Any one who sits in a trolley car which has to butt along behind a wagon which will not get off the track can sympathize with a motorman who "lets her fly" now and again. It is regrettable that damage should result. Drivers should remember that people are trying to get uptown.

WHAT THREE BOX MANAGERS SAY

Box Manager Lowell, of Swift & Company's Manhattan branch, came back from his vacation on Monday. He had some fine shilling beef in his cooler, which was going at 11½c. per lb. There was also some at 8c. which might be made three-quarters. But, as the public never hear of this lower priced beef, The National Provisioner might be thought fibbing about it.

Manager Cunningham, of the Kingan box, made some remarks six-foot-five in the air from under a flat top Panama hat about 'steen cattle in the cooler at 7½c. and car fare both ways thrown in if the marketman took the lot. Alongside hung "a lot of corn-fed cattle that cost 12c. and ought to bring 11½c., but which will have to go at 11½c. because the market won't stand any more. Yet," said the tall manager, "people say the packers are making money on beef selling it ¼c. under cost."

Abe Newburger, Armour & Co.'s Manhattan market-box manager, has a lot of good hard sense beef ideas but "The other fellow's got to have money to buy before they can work," he says. Abe's grievance is that "Butchers are around looking for cheap stuff and when they see it, they won't have it. They want the good stuff at cheap prices and that can't be at over 8c. in Chicago for prime beef cattle on the hoof."

THE "REGAL" HAM CROWD AT ROCK-AWAY

The employees of Rohe & Brother will, to-day, enjoy themselves at a picnic in Schilling's pavilion, Rockaway Beach. Whenever the Rohe boys go for a good time they get it and enjoy it. Schilling's is a nice place for a nice party and the beach at Rockaway is more than enticing to a jolly summer crowd. Buyer Loeb will help to chappy-rone the picnic. Some of the boys wanted to enter him in the Merry-Go-Round and in the Steeplechase. He shied at the offer and at the Loop-the-Loop. Herman said he'd do the Chutes if they'd make it beer instead of water.

PRESIDENT BLOCH SAILS FOR EUROPE

I. Bloch, of the well-known market firm of A. J. & I. Bloch, sailed for Europe on Thursday on the Fuerst Bismarck. He is gone for a three months' trip. His itinerary is through England, France, Germany and Switzerland. Mr. Bloch has worked very hard for many years, and he feels the need of a sea voyage and a long vacation. The trip is solely for his health and pleasure. The well-known marketman had many friends to see him off and to wish him bon voyage, an enjoyable trip and safe return. Mr. Bloch is president of the New York Retail Butchers' Fat Melting Association, and he is prominent in all movements which interest retail butchers.

A Smart and Sensible Butcher

The following card hangs in the meat market of L. Levy at 267 9th Ave.:

WE ARE UNDER \$1,000 NOT TO BORROW, LEND, TRUST OR CASH CHECKS WHILE IN BUSINESS. PLEASE DO NOT ASK US TO FORFEIT THE ABOVE, WHICH MEANS JUST THIS AMOUNT IN ANY CASE.

Mr. Levy says that since displaying this card he has killed a lot of "deadbeats" and saved money. When his customers get confidential he just points them to the "fearful penalty for doin' it," and that usually settles the case.

BON VOYAGE TO NEUDECKER

Last Saturday evening the many friends and neighbors of Fred Neudecker, 2284 Broadway, got together to celebrate and say good things about him on the eve of his sailing for Europe. The farewell was in the shape of a surprise party which almost took Mr. Neudecker's breath away. First, they got rid of him on a pretext; then they strung Chinese lanterns all around his store from window to curb, and finally six of the biggest men carried him bodily upstairs. There a feast and a band of music were awaiting him. High jinks prevailed until after midnight. What with speeches, songs and music it was indeed a royal good send off. The originator and toastmaster was the genial and popular P. J. Mulcahy, the well-known harness maker. Mr. Mulcahy is as neat and as thorough on a social rig of this kind as he is designing a taking set of harness for a spick and span delivery team. The attractiveness of the rigs of many of New York City's prominent butchers is due to the artistic eye of host Mulcahy, and the fact that the traps go on their rounds and get safely back is due largely to the thoroughness and strength of the Mulcahy pulling gear.

It was a jolly, happy natured crowd that greeted the guest Saturday night. Among those present were P. J. Mulcahy, toastmaster; Charles Hartman, Jr., George Oesterlin, John Weisenflue, W. J. Lohrman, H. Fitzethau, W. S. Brigham, Wm. Muir, John Cronns, Max. Eppinger, Peter Boyle, Geo. Watson, M. Watson, Hardy Yehle, Gus. Tuele, George Swift, Harry Bailey, Joe Dowling, Alec Orighton, William Widmeyer, L. L. Campbell, Leon Alexandre, of The National Provisioner's staff, and others.

Everybody had a good time, and Mr. Neudecker can tell his European friends with pride the compliment thus paid him.

ORIGIN OF THE NIAGARA CLIP

Not very many years ago a young man was worried as to how he should properly keep all his correspondence in shape; he worried so that he talked it over with a friend who was also in the habit of having difficulty in finding certain papers quickly. From these two worried brains there came the idea of a twisted wire which would grip the documents and hold them firmly.

This was the discovery of the Niagara Paper Clip—a small wire which to-day is sold by the millions and is in use in nearly every office in the world. It was patented—and rapidly became famous. It is simple, easy to bind, easy to find.

The judges upon the bench use it to keep their documents together, easy for reference. Both judge and clerk long ago blessed the inventor of the Niagara Paper Clip.

The bookkeeper uses this simple wire clip for bills, statements, vouchers, estimates.

The correspondent rejoices in them, for every letter is so easy to find and cannot get astray.

The salesman keeps his sales slips handy, easy for checking, easy for reference, money and time saving, reliable, light, reasonable, easy to buy, easy to use.

Thousands of editors use the Niagara Paper Clip, and surely who is more worried in the ordinary sense about correspondence than an editor?

The writers of advertising copy use them and are generous users of them and have been so for years.

The exporter uses them to fasten his sample cards and sample swatches together.

One firm in New York City ordered a million at one time and have duplicated the order three times in a year.

That shows the value of a system, and the Niagara Paper Clip puts system into any office it enters.

They save time and money to whoever uses them, and so popular are they that the simple invention as a labor saver made the inventor rich. The New York office is The Niagara Clip Co., 125 Liberty St., where they are now manufacturing over a million per week.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Several butchers in Worcester, Mass., are thinking of starting a co-operative meat market.

Louis Havermaster, a Beyersville, Mo., butcher, was "had up" for selling bull tongues on Sunday. He also sold pork chops and veal billets as side lines.

The S. & S. Co. (Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.) has opened a branch at 216-248 South Water street, Chicago, which is up-to-date in every way.

Charles W. Hill, the butcher and provision merchant at Broadlands, Mo., filed his petition in bankruptcy last week.

Fred Weckerlin, the butcher at 1079 South Broad street, Trenton, N. J., bought a bull last week. While leading him home the animal saw an oculist's store, insisted on going in and trying on the glasses for his eyes, and gave the butcher pecks of trouble.

A. D. Woodworth has joined the ranks of the butchers' early closing movement at Bayonne, N. J. He has stores at Ave. A and 33d Street of that city.

The Mammoth Market Company, at Waterbury, Conn., is in the District Court and Manager White was still missing at last accounts.

A meat man out West threatened to put his wife in cold storage to take the high temperature out of her burning eloquence.

Bimber, Van Wagenen & Co., the wholesale butchers at Orange and Plane Streets, Newark, N. J., have filed plans for their big four-story brick structure which is to cost \$40,000.

AMERICAN LINDE REFRIGERATION CO.

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MANUFACTURERS OF **ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY** AND OF THE NEW

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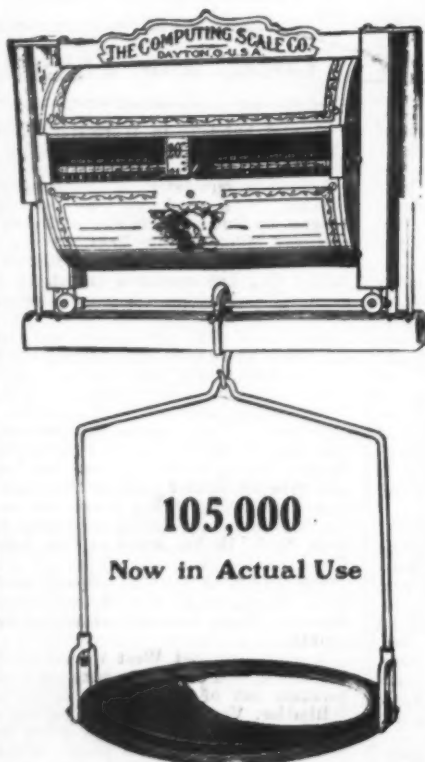
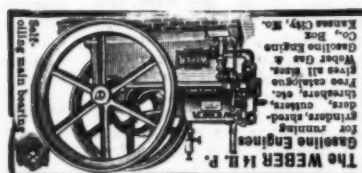
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If you will send us samples of your spent tan, tanning extracts, greases, and all your by-products, we will give you prompt and accurate analysis, and tell you how to get the most money from your waste products. Tanning chemistry a specialty

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER LABORATORY

Official Chemists to the N. Y. Produce Exchange
NEW YORK CITY



Have You Noticed a Thing or Two?

Have you noticed how natural it is of late for you to watch your scale for the exact money value of the article being weighed? This extra precaution is due to education, its common sense. If you didn't know you were losing before we pointed out this danger, of course you were not to blame, but now that you know of the chances you take without the Money Weight system, it's your own fault if you don't get full profits.

The "Boston" Automatic Computing Scale, the only faultless scale for the Butcher. ♪ ♪ ♪

The Computing Scale Co.

MANUFACTURERS
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Moneyweight Scale Co., 47 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Moneyweight Scale Co., 11 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y.
Moneyweight Scale Co., 111 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

KANSAS CITY

Cattle receipts this week were 29,300; last week, 26,900; same week last year, 36,600. It has been a satisfactory week for all grades. Fancy steers sold up to 8.25, the closing of the week being highest and steady. Cows and mixed butcher stuff advanced 20 cents during the week, with a better movement. Grassers, especially grass cows, were better sale than any week this season, with prices about steady at last week's close. Corn cattle showing grass from 5.50 to as high as 7.70. Southern steers had strong week, closing 40 cents higher than last week. Extreme range 3.80 to 6.90. Top veal calves 5.30.

Hog receipts for the week were 34,800; last week, 41,800; same week last year, 72,200. Big advance first of week was partly lost later. Top for week 7.90, against 6.20 last year and 20 cents advance from last week. Packers are fighting the upward movement, but cannot keep the market down.

Sheep receipts for the week were 26,000; last week, 18,000; same week last year, 14,500. With almost double the supply of last year this was a very disastrous week for shippers in sheep. Lambs were especially hard hit, declining 75 cents during the week. Top at close 6.30. Native muttons 40 cents lower; southwest 50 to 60 cents lower, showing 1.50 cheaper than high time.

Hides unchanged and sales slow. Green salt 7 cents; uncured, 6; dry salt, 11; dry glue, 7.

Packers purchase were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,717	11,773	5,596
Fowler	582	3,657	917
Schwarzschild	3,345	3,126	2,455
Swift	4,789	10,364	5,395
Cudahy	3,445	7,243	1,089
Ruddy	587	90	469

ST. LOUIS

(Special letter to The National Provisioner from Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.)

Receipts, market conditions and purchases for the week ending Saturday, June 21, 1902, were as follows:

RECEIPTS. Cattle, 25,152; hogs, 19,279; sheep, 13,327.

CATTLE. Receipts of quarantine cattle were the heaviest of the season, amounting to 661 cars, 35 cars more than last week. Quality and finish were very common. Best fat, good weight, dry-lot steers weighing 1,100 lbs. and over were about steady with last week's close, but few of this class were on sale; medium to pretty good kinds ruled 15 to 30c. lower; common grades, which composed the bulk of the receipts, were 30 to 50c. lower. Demand centered on the best grades, and inquiry for common grades was weak. Receipts of cow and heifer butcher stuff were moderate, but in sympathy with medium grades of steers, declined 15 to 25c. The run of bulls was light; prices were generally 10 to 15c. lower. Receipts of calves were fairly liberal; best grades of fat light and medium calves closed stronger; half-fat grades were in very little demand. There were several bunches of fleshy yearlings here

this week that averaged from 300 to 450 lbs. and sold from \$2.40 to \$2.75 per cwt. During the week steers in full range of \$3 to \$6.25, bulk bringing \$3.65 to \$5.55; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$4.75; bulls, \$2.75 to \$3.50; stags and oxen, \$3 to \$4; bulls \$2 to \$3.90; calves, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per cwt., \$4 to \$10 per head, bulk \$7.50 to \$9.25. Native receipts were moderate, but included a few loads of choice cattle, and one load that could be termed strictly fancy, which we sold for Sen. T. S. Chapman, of Jerseyville, Ill., at \$8.15 straight, which is the highest price paid for beef steers since 1882, with the exception of a few show cattle. They averaged 1,263 lbs., and were branded two years old Hereford steers. Best grades ruled strong, and the demand was extra good; medium to pretty good kinds ruled about the same as the close of last week; common grades were slow sale at lower prices. Best grades of cow and heifer butcher stuff was in good demand at fully steady prices; medium to pretty good kinds sold a shade lower; common grades were fully as low as any time during the season. Receipts of stockers and feeders were light, and quality was common; demand for best grades was good, more than steady. Receipts of cows and calves moderate; best grades were strong; common and medium ruled about steady. The week's full range was from \$21 to \$42 per cow and calf, bulk \$29 to \$39. Veal calves ruled strong, bulk selling from \$5.50 to \$6.50.

HOGS. The week opened with liberal receipts and lower tendencies; later, offerings became lighter, causing a sharp re-action, and the week closed with a net gain of 20c. on all grades. At the close of the week the quantity was good, market active, and a good clearance was made at following values. Butchers and prime heavies \$7.50 to \$7.75; light \$6.25; rough heavies \$6.25 to \$7.25.

SHEEP. The week opened with light receipts and slight advances; later, offerings became more liberal, and an easier feeling prevailed, particularly on medium and common grades. We quote the following values: Best spring lambs \$6.50 to \$7.25; best lots of mixed sheep \$4 to \$4.25; bucks \$2.50 to \$2.75; stockers \$2.50 to \$3.

Purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Nelson Morris & Co.	6,620	6,177	5,399
Swift & Company	8,514	6,344	3,994
St. Louis D'd B'f Co.	2,485	1,975	714
Armour & Co.	626	.....	.....
Butchers	1,075	2,652	1,347
Eastern account .....	.....	959	.....
Hammond	30	.....	.....
Kingan & Co.	120	.....	255

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1902.

CATTLE. Receipts fairly liberal, and the market rules about 10c. higher than last week's closing values.

HOGS. The run has not been very heavy, and prices are 10 to 15c. higher than Saturday.

SHEEP. Receipts were heavy yesterday, and values were about 25c. lower; to-day, the market is again 25c. lower.

ST. JOSEPH

South St. Joseph, Mo., June 24.

Last week's receipts of cattle were moderate, and the demand was in excess of the good beefs, which caused prices to gain 15 to 25c., but the market on common and grass-fed steers was slow, with prices receding 25 to 40c. Quarantine steers made up slight quota of the receipts, and while values broke 15 to 25c. early in the week they held fully steady towards the close in spite of the lower trend of the market on similar cattle on the native side. Good heavy native cows and heifers sold fully steady, but other kinds lost

15 to 25c. The demand was far greater than the reduced offerings of stockers and feeders, and as a result the good grades advanced 25c., but common and medium kinds showed no improvement.

Hog receipts reached good proportions, and the demand was very good from all the packers at higher trend of prices. The market was lower early in the week, but before the close the loss was more than regained, and prices to-day stand at the highest notch since 1893. The range to-day was from 7.50 to 7.85, with the bulk of sales at 7.55 to 7.82½. The quality was not as good, and the average weight was lighter than for the past several weeks, but during the latter half of the week quality was generally good to choice, and the weight was the heaviest in several months. Very few pigs are coming, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply.

Moderate supplies were recorded in the sheep pens last week, with Texas and Idaho sheep making up a fair quota of the offerings, although the bulk of the offerings ran to natives mixed. The demand was strong for the good lambs and handy weight sheep at a decline of 25 to 50c. for the week, in sympathy with bad conditions existing in the East. Common and medium lambs and sheep and heavy ewes, however, were a drag on the market at a break of 75c. to \$1.25, with the latter kinds showing the most decline.

OMAHA

CATTLE.—Desirable dry lot beefs have advanced to the highest point of the season this week while the half fattened and grassy grades have shaded lower from day to day. Choice finished stock is in very keen demand, while all classes of buyers continue bearish on anything that shows grass. This has especially been noticeable in the cow market, the medium and common kinds being hard to sell at anything like satisfactory figures. Veal calves, bulls, stags, etc., have also ruled unevenly lower. The best fleshy feeders are not selling a great deal different from last week, but the low grade light and medium weight stuff has been a drag on the market all week at mean prices.

HOGS.—The market has been somewhat uneven, but prices have scored another high water mark and show an advance of 10@15c. for the week. Conditions in general show no material change one way or the other. There is apparently no let up in the demand from the packers, and the heavy and butcher weight loads continue to command a good premium although the range of prices has not been very wide. Local packers are paying right up to Chicago figures for the bulk of the hogs and the result is a continual increase in the receipts from Iowa.

SHEEP.—Receipts have been gradually increasing of late but the increase has been largely in western rangers that were not very fat. Scarcely any feed sheep or lambs are coming and on the grass stock prices are all of 50@75c. lower than last week. There seems to be very little demand for feeding stock.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Continued from page 33.)

would not be unlikely. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, July, 45c. asked and 43½c. bid; do., August, 45c. asked and 43½c. bid; do., October, 42c. asked and 41c. bid; do., November, 41c. asked and 39c. bid; do., December, 39½c. asked and 38½c. bid; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 43c. asked and 42c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 47c. asked and 45c. bid; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 47c. asked and 46c. bid; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 26s. 6d.; crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, prompt 34c. to 36c., according to quality and for new crop prime 31c. to 32c., according to shipment; New Orleans market for prime oil, 42½c., and for off oil, 40c.; prime city tallow, 6½c. sales. Peanut oil is unchanged at 6¾c. for prime yellow.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
ROOM 705 GREAT NORTHERN BUILDING

LIVE STOCK
RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, June 18.....	18,167	1,069	34,322	18,958
Thursday, June 19.....	6,802	579	20,287	12,142
Friday, June 20.....	1,455	198	17,230	3,791
Saturday, June 21.....	348	27	10,297	2,333
Monday, June 23.....	16,949	345	33,842	26,590
Tuesday, June 24.....	4,015	2,193	18,494	11,502
Wednesday, June 25.....	18,000	1,500	35,000	18,000

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, June 18.....	3,918	38	5,659	1,539
Thursday, June 19.....	3,180	104	2,386	919
Friday, June 20.....	2,666	65	2,241	141
Saturday, June 21.....	535	28	1,726	180
Monday, June 23.....	4,479	4	5,629	880
Tuesday, June 24.....	1,086	45	2,613	1,646
Wednesday, June 25.....	4,000	100	2,500	2,000

RANGE OF CATTLE VALUES.

Extra good heaves, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.....	7.50@8.40
Good to choice heaves, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.....	7.00@7.50
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	6.75@7.75
Plain to common beef steers.....	5.50@6.00
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.....	4.50@5.25
Fair to medium feeders.....	4.00@4.50
Plain to fair light stockers.....	3.00@4.00
Bulls, good to choice.....	4.50@5.50
Bulls, common to medium.....	3.00@4.00
Good fat cows and heifers.....	5.50@6.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	4.00@5.25
Common to good canning cows.....	1.75@2.75
Veal, calves, common to fancy.....	5.00@6.25
Corn fed western steers.....	7.50@8.25
Fed Texas steers.....	7.00@7.75
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	4.00@5.25

RANGE OF HOG VALUES.

Extra prime heavy.....	@7.95
Selected medium and heavy butchers.....	7.75@8.90
Good to choice heavy packing.....	7.60@7.75
Fair to good heavy packing.....	7.50@7.65
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	7.55@7.65
Good to choice light mixed.....	7.30@7.45
Assorted light 160 to 190 lbs.....	7.35@7.50
Pigs 70 to 125 lbs.....	6.00@6.75
Rough stags and throwouts.....	6.25@6.75

RANGE OF SHEEP VALUES.

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.....	3.50@3.75
Good to choice native wethers.....	3.75@3.85
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.00@3.25
Good to prime Western mutton.....	3.40@3.60
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	3.00@3.25
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	2.50@3.50
Culls, bucks and tail end lots.....	1.75@2.75
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	3.25@3.65
Lambs, poor to fair.....	4.00@5.00
Lambs, good to fancy.....	6.00@7.25

PACKERS' PURCHASES LAST WEEK.

Armour & Co.....	35,100
Anglo-American.....	8,800
Boyd & Lunham.....	6,900
Continental Packing Co.....	7,300
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	6,100
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	6,300
Nelson Morris & Co.....	7,500
Swift & Company.....	28,700
S. & S.....	7,400
City butchers.....	5,700
Total.....	119,800

General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—The history of the hog market during these piping times of prosperity is made up of a series of advances, each week establishing a new record; \$7.95 was paid to-day (Wednesday), which marks the high point for a number of years, and now the trade is confidently looking forward to 8c. for the general run of hogs before the end of another month. Of course, the strong financial and solid industrial conditions prevalent throughout the civilized world is mainly responsible for the present high range of prices in the hog market, for never was meat more generally consumed and the ability to pay the prices more clearly shown than at the present time, and this is the fundamental cause that results in higher and still higher markets each week.

Of course, incidentally, the advance in provisions and the good quality of the offerings generally, assisted by a fair demand on account of Eastern shipping orders, helps the good work along; and when once a new advance is secured, these causes place the trade on a solid footing so as to gain further strength as the summer advances.

The strongest and best demand is still for the prime medium and heavy hogs, but the other grades have advanced in sympathy, and while the spread in prices is fully as wide as at any other time this year, the light mixed and under-weights continue to keep pace with the better grades, although selling at the usual discount.

Whenever the receipts for several days in succession run heavy we may look for a reaction from present prices, but as we have stated so often lately, the supply to come forward will not more than equal the effective consumptive demand, and we continue to look for strong and even higher prices later on. We do not attempt to predict when the top will be reached, but are as friendly as ever to the hog trade, and believe it safe to operate freely at the present range of prices, although it is always risky to discount the future market, and especially so when hogs have reached the dizzy heights attained at the present time.

The hog market to-day reached 5@10c. from the top prices of the week, owing to the liberal receipts and the "bearish" tactics adopted by the packers and the scarcity of shipping orders, closing on the bottom with some unsold. After to-morrow, however, we believe the trade will strengthen again and look for present prices to be well maintained for the near future. The bulk of the good to choice hogs are selling at 7.60@7.80, with mixed hogs from 5.40@5.60.

CATTLE.—The upward course that has marked the cattle trade for some time was maintained this week, and with the receipts on Monday somewhat lighter than generally expected (16,500) the buyers were not slow to go after the good to choice beef cattle, and were willing to pay 8.00 to 8.40 for the right kind. These are the highest prices paid in many years, and the farmers and producers that had the corn and feed to put into the stock are reaping the benefit from their work and capital at the present time. The lower grades of cattle, and especially anything that show the effects of grass feeding, are selling at the usual discount, although prices are well maintained at last week's quotations, while the good to choice grades may be quoted 10 to 15c. higher.

Texas cattle continue to come freely, and sold as high as 7.65 this week, and while, of course, this price is exceptional, the general range for this class of stock is the highest for a good many years, and the prospect favors good prices throughout the season. Whenever the receipts are liberal the common and inferior stock, and especially the grass-fed cattle, are the kind that suffer the most decline, as they continue to form a large proportion of the receipts.

We look for good prices for good corn-fed cattle throughout the summer, and believe it wise for shippers to make their stock good before shipping.

The market for stockers and feeders shows but little improvement over the low point reached last week, as the demand from all sources continues rather indifferent, and the smallness of the receipts is the only thing that saved the market from further decline. Butcher stock generally sold 15 to 25c. higher, the best grades showing the most advance.

SHEEP.—We had the worst break in the sheep market here the first three days of this week ever known in the history of the sheep trade, sheep selling from 75c. to \$1.25 per hundred lower than the closing prices of last week. Choice wethers can be had to-day at 3.50, choice yearlings at 4.00. Spring lambs, however, have held up remarkably well, choice ones being taken readily at 7.00@7.25, which shows that the people in hot weather prefer lamb meat to mutton. The trade closed very slow, and the prospect favors a lower market next week should the receipts continue heavy.

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.45	10.55	10.42½	10.52½
Sept.....	10.50	10.57½	10.50	10.55
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.77½	10.80	10.77½	10.80
Sept.....	10.62½	10.67½	10.62½	10.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	17.87½	18.00	17.87½	17.97½
Sept.....	18.07½	18.20	18.07½	18.20
MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1902.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.55	10.70	10.55	10.65
Sept.....	10.60	10.75	10.60	10.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.82½	10.90	10.82½	10.90
Sept.....	10.70	10.82½	10.70	10.80
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Sept.....	18.25	18.50	18.25	18.50
TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1902.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.65	10.70	10.57½	10.67½
Sept.....	10.70	10.75	10.57½	10.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.85	10.87½	10.65	10.85
Sept.....	10.75	10.80	10.60	10.77½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	18.30	18.40	18.12½	18.40
Sept.....	18.50	18.70	18.35	18.67½
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1902.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.62½	10.62½	10.57½	10.57½
Sept.....	10.67½	10.70	10.60	10.60
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.75	10.75	10.70	10.70
Sept.....	10.62½	10.67½	10.60	10.60
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	18.32½	18.32½	18.12½	18.22½
Sept.....	18.50	18.57½	18.35	18.47½
THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.55	10.60	10.52½	10.57½
Sept.....	10.55	10.65	10.55	10.60
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.57½	10.67½	10.57½	10.65
Sept.....	10.57½	10.67½	10.57½	10.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	18.15	18.30	18.15	18.30
Sept.....	18.40	18.57½	18.37½	18.55
FRIDAY, JUNE 27.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.62½	10.62½	10.52½	10.52½
Sept.....	10.65	10.65	10.55	10.55
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.77½	10.77½	10.67½	10.67½
Sept.....	10.65	10.67½	10.57½	10.60
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	18.30	18.30	18.17½	18.20
Sept.....	18.50	18.57½	18.40	18.45

Provision Letters

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
A. C. Lazarus & Co.)

Chicago, June 25.

The market on green and S. P. meats shows another advance with a good trade in S. P. meats and a fair demand for green meats. We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 av., nominally 11½@11¼; do., 12@14 av., nominally 11½@11¼; do., 14@16 av., nominally 11½@11¼; do., 18@20 av., nominally 11½@11¼; green picnics, 5@6 av., nominally 9@9½; do., 6@8, nominally 9@9½; do., 8@10 av., nominally 9@9½ green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 av., nominally 9; green skinned hams, 10@18 av., nominally 12½@12½; do., 18@20 av., nominally 12½@12½; green clear bellies, 6@8 av., nominally 12½@13; do., 8@10 av., nominally 11½@12; do., 10@12 av., nominally 11¼@11¼.

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The National Provisioner
150 Nassau St., New York

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

	Per doz
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.40
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.50
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.25

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.80
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.55
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 4 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF

Solid

	Per doz
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.50
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior.	Clar.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$5.00	\$3.12
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, 1/2 doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	.90	1.00

BARREL BEEF

Extra plate beef.....	\$14.50
Plate beef.....	13.50
Extra mess beef.....	12.00
Prime mess beef.....	13.10
Beef hams.....	21.50

DRIED BEEF PACKED

Ham sets.....	14 1/2
Insides.....	16 1/2
Outsides.....	14
Knuckles.....	16
Reg. clogs.....	12

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a 13 1/2
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a 14 1/2
Shoulders.....	6-8 av. a 10 1/2
Pieces.....	6-8 av. a 10 1/2
Breakfast bacon.....	15 1/2

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	a 9 1/2
Hocks.....	a 6
Dry salt spare ribs.....	3 a 3 1/2
Pork Tenderloins.....	a 15
Pork loins.....	a 11 1/2
Spare ribs.....	a 6
Trimnings.....	a 8 1/2
Boston butts.....	a 9 1/2
Cheek meat.....	5 a
Leaf lard.....	a 10 1/2
Skinned shoulders.....	a 9

BUTTERINE

F. O. B., Chicago.	No.	F. O. B., Kansas City.	No.
No. 1.....	14	No. 1.....	13 1/2
No. 2.....	16	No. 2.....	15 1/2
No. 3.....	19	No. 3.....	16 1/2
No. 4.....	20	No. 4.....	17 1/2

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
Borax.....	7 1/2 a 8
Sugar.....	
Pure open kettle.....	a 3 1/2
White clarified.....	a 4 1/2
Plantation granulated.....	4 a 4 1/2
Yellow clarified.....	a 4 1/2
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	2.50
Michigan gran., carlots per ton.....	2.40
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.10

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	a 16
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a 57
Beef bungs, each.....	a 45
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 10
Hog bungs.....	a 4 1/2
Small, each.....	a 1 1/2
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	a 62 1/2

NEW YORK CITY LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 23.

	Beaves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,062	2,794	38,515	6,486	
Sixtieth St.....	1,550	235	10,038	1,881	415
Fortieth St.....	2,901	40	427		13,098
West Sh. H. R.....	2,090			1,017	3,225
Lehigh Valley.....				97	49
Scattering.....					

Totals.....	10,902	281	12,929	39,880	23,224
Totals last week.....	11,454	192	11,817	50,327	24,275

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO JUNE 23.

	Live cattle	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Bovie.....	2,840		
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic.....	1,300		
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cyprus.....	2,250		
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Campana.....	1,850		
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic.....	1,150		
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Minneapolis.....	1,100		
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. Bovie.....	405	1,017	
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. Minneapolis.....	335		
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Bovie.....	405		
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Minneapolis.....	335		1,800
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Minneapolis.....			1,200
E. A. Blackshire, Ss. British Prince.....	525		
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Colorado.....	100		
Miscellaneous, Ss. Trinidad.....	12	45	140
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Sir Richard Grenville.....		40	

Total exports.....	2,117	1,102	13,630
Total exports last week.....	2,750	40	15,600
Boston exports this week.....	1,547		7,200
Baltimore exports this week.....	762	1,450	1,560
Philadelphia exports this week.....	1,007		
Portland exports this week.....	1,174	1,353	
Newport News exports this week.....	356		
Montreal exports this week.....	2,037	1,726	
To London.....	3,367	616	6,250
To Liverpool.....	4,272	3,520	15,250
To Glasgow.....	863	1,110	
To Manchester.....	646		
To Hull.....	100		
To Southampton.....	100		1,200
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	12	85	140
Totals to all ports.....	9,000	5,631	22,790
Totals to all ports last week.....	9,256	1,120	24,100

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.15 @ \$8.00
Medium to fair native steers.....	6.90 @ 7.00
Common and ordinary native steers.....	4.75 @ 5.85
Oxen and stags.....	2.50 @ 5.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00 @ 5.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.45 X 6.00

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb @ 7.50
Live veal calves, good to prime, lb.....	@ 7.25
Grassers.....	@
Buttermilks.....	3.00 @ 5.50

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@ 7.85
Hogs, medium.....	7.85 @ 7.90
Hogs, light to medium.....	7.85 @ 7.90
Pigs.....	@ 7.90
Roughs.....	@ 6.85

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, selected, per 100 lbs.....	6.75 @ 7.87 1/2
Lambs, prime.....	6.50 @
Lambs, good to choice.....	6.00 @
Lambs, common to fair.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Sheep, selected.....	@ 4.50
Sheep, prime.....	@ 4.00
Sheep, good to choice.....	3.50 @
Sheep, common to fair.....	2.50 @ 2.75

DRESSED BEEF

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Choice native, light.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	9 @ 10 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Choice native, light.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Native, com. to fair.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair, Texan.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Common to fair heifers.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Choice cows.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Common to fair cows.....	6 1/2 @ 8
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7 @ 8 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	6 @ 7

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	@ 12
Veals, good to choice.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Buttermilks.....	7 @
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, common to medium.....	6 @ 8

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	@ 10 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 10
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 10 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring Lambs, choice.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Spring Lambs, medium to good.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Spring Lambs, common to fair.....	10 @ 11
Spring Lambs, culls.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@ 8
Sheep, good.....	@ 7 1/2
Sheep, fair to medium.....	7 @
Sheep, Culls.....	6 @

DRESSED POULTRY

ICED

Turkeys—West'n hens, average best.....	14 @ 15
Turkeys—Western toms average best.....	13 @ 14
Turkeys—Poor to fair.....	8 @ 11
Chickens, Penn broilers, large, per lb.....	22 @ 24
Penn Broilers, small, per lb.....	16 @ 18
Chickens, Philadelphia broilers, fancy large.....	25 @ 30
Chickens, Phila. broilers, mixed sizes.....	20 @ 25
Baltimore Broilers, large.....	22 @ 23
Baltimore Broilers, small.....	16 @ 18
Chickens, Western broilers, large dry picked.....	20 @ 23
Chickens, Western broilers, scalded.....	17 @ 18
Southern Broilers, small.....	18 @ 15
Fowls, Western, dry picked, avge. best.....	@ 12 1/2
Fowls, Western, scalded, avge. best.....	@ 12
Fowls, Southwestern.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Fowls, Western, poor to fair.....	10 @ 11
Old Roosters, per lb.....	@ 8 1/2
Spring Ducklings, Eastern & L. I., per lb.....	14 @ 15
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.....	2.25 @ 2.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	2.00 @
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	1.25 @ 1.50

FROZEN

Turkeys—No 1, young hens.....	19 @ 20
Turkeys—Young toms.....	19 @ 20
Turkeys—No. 2.....	13 @ 15
Capon, fancy, large.....	18 @ 19
Chickens—Large, soft-meated, fancy.....	16 @ 17
Chickens—Average, No. 1.....	11 @ 12
Chickens—No. 2.....	7 @ 8
Broilers—Dry picked, No. 1.....	16 @ 18
Broilers—Scalded.....	14 @ 15
Fowls—No. 1.....	@ 12 1/2
Fowls—No. 2.....	8 @ 9
Ducks—No. 1.....	14 @ 15
Geese—No. 1.....	10 @ 11

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked hams, Heavy.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	9 1/2 @ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 1/2 @ 13
Dried beef sets.....	@ 16
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	15 @ 19
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 10
Pickled bellies, light.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 @ 14 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city.....	14 @

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers 3-3 1/2 per pair, per lb.....	@ 20
Broilers 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per pair, per lb.....	17 @ 19
Broilers, small, per lb.....	@ 16
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 12
Roosters, old per lb.....	@ 8
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 12
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	70 @ 80
Ducks, Southern & southwestern per pair.....	60 @ 70
Geese, average, Western, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Geese, average, Southern, per pair.....	75 @ 90
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	@ 30

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$65.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 30-35 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first qualitv.....	15.00 @ 200.

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 75c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	55c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys (rib in).....	10c to 15c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c to 4c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 75c a piece
Oxtails.....	7c to 8c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb
Lambs' fries.....	10c to 15c a lb

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	8 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen	\$5.50
XX sheep, per dozen	4.50
X sheep, per dozen	3.50
Blind Ribby sheep	2.75
Sheep, ribby	2.50
XX lambs, per dozen	4.50
X lambs, per dozen	3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	1.75
Culls, lambs	60 @ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 60 bundles	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	12 @ 22
Hog, American, in tea or bbls., per D., F.O.B.	45
Hog, American, 1/2 bbls., per D.	45 1/2
Hog, American, kegs, per D.	45 1/2
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	17 1/2
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	16
Beef, rounds, per D.	2 1/2 @ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	12
Beef, bungs, per D.	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	87
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	9 @ 12
Beef, middles, per D.	6 @ 25
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	3 @ 4
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 @ 4

SALTPETRE

Crude	3 1/4 @ 3 1/2
Refined—Granulated	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Powdered	4 1/4 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra	21
1 extra	17
1	16
1X moulding	15
1X	14 1/4
1 1/2	14
1 1/4	13
1 1/2	12
1 1/4	11
1 1/2	10
1 1/4	9
1 1/2	8

SPICES

Pepper, Sing., black	Whole	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white	12 1/4	12 1/4
Pepper, Penang, white	22	23
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	20 1/4	21 1/4
Pepper, shot	14	18
Allspice	15	15
Coriander	7 1/4	10
Mace	9 1/4	9
	42	45

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg
Canned meats	10/	15/	12
Oil cake	7/	10/	11
Bacon	10/	15/	12
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	12
Cheese	15/	25/	2 M
Butter	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow	10/	15/	12
Beef, per tierce	2/	8/	12
Pork, per bbl	1/8	2/	12

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large sear
era berth terms, July 1/7 1/4 Cork for
July 2/1 1/4 @ %.

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins	per D.	15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk		13
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/4-14	each	1.50
No. 2 calfskins	per D.	13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk		11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14 lbs.	piece	1.20
No. 1 grassers	per D.	10
No. 2 grassers	per D.	11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece	1.00
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece	1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece	1.05
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece	1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece	1.50
No. 1 grass kips	piece	1.50
No. 2 grass kips	piece	1.25
Ticky kips	piece	1.00
Branded heavy kips	piece	1.10
Branded kips	piece	.75
Branded skins	piece	.50

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.00	a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.50	a 23.50
Nitrate of soda	2.05	a 2.25
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.30	a 2.35
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground	2.35	a 2.45
Tankage, 9 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	18.00	a 20.00
Tankage, 8 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	15.00	a 17.00
Tankage, 7 and 30, p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate	22.00	a 22.80
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton	11.50	a 12.50
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York	2.30	a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	3.05	a 3.15
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot	3.20	a
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	3.00	a
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90	a 4.00
The same dried	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	\$8.95	a 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.60	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.88	a 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.80	a 1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.09	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	2.08	a 2.10 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.	39	a 40

HOG MARKET, JUNE 27.

CHICAGO—Receipts, 25,000; steady to 5c. lower; \$6.95@7.85.
OMAHA—Receipts, 10,000; steady to 5c. lower; \$7.20@7.65.
KANSAS CITY—Receipts, 6,000; steady; \$7.40@7.80.
INDIANAPOLIS—Receipts, 4,000; steady; \$6.70@7.70.
EAST BUFFALO—Receipts, 40 cars; steady; \$7.35@7.90.
CLEVELAND—Receipts, 25 cars; steady; \$7.35@7.70.

LARDS IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, 10.85.
City steam, 10.20@10.40.
Compound, 8.12 1/2 @ 8.31 1/2.
Refined, Continent, 11.00.
Refined, South America, tcs, 11.60.
Refined, South America, kegs, 12.80.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

We have no change to report since our letter of the 19th, except that one six-months' tankage contract from November to May 1 is offered at \$2.45@10, cost and freight basis Baltimore, but no buyers seem disposed to pay this price.

We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1/2 @ 15 per cent., \$22@22.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; do., 10 @ 10 per cent., \$21@21.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.90@1.95 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.05 @ 2.07 1/2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 @ 20 per cent., \$2.35@10, \$2.37 1/2 @ 10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Business in oleo oil both this and last week, in the European markets has been exceedingly slow, the turn over in the two weeks practically nothing, and churners in Europe complaining that at the present high price of raw material there is no money for them in the business, and hence they are adverse to buying either oleo oil, neutral lard or cotton oil. The present situation of these articles can best be described by the word stagnation, as there is hardly anything doing and values more or less nominal.

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Vol. XXVI

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, JUNE 28, 1902

No. 26

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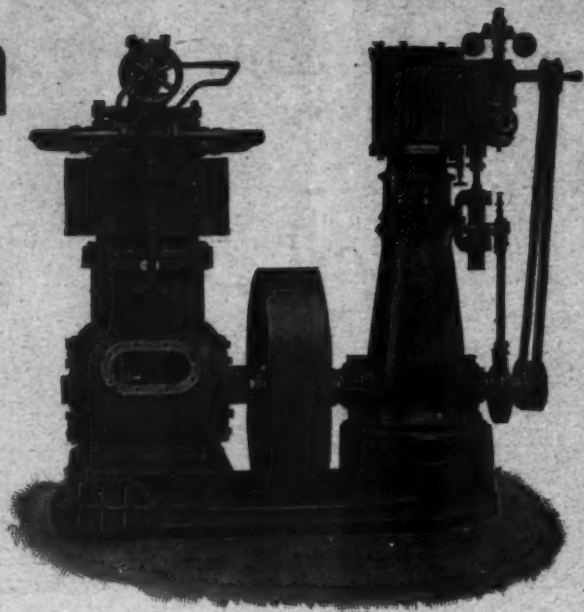
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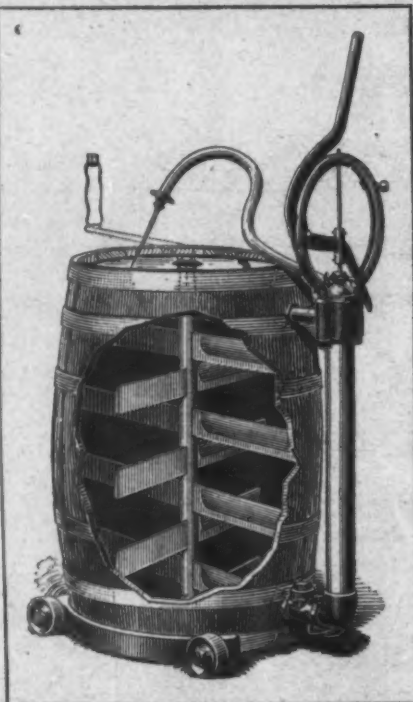
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SEE PAGES 49 & 50 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

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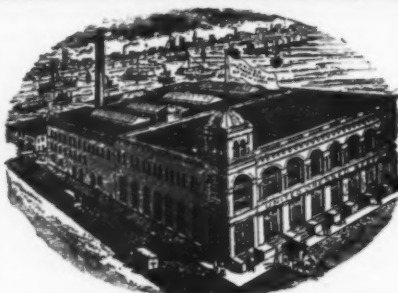
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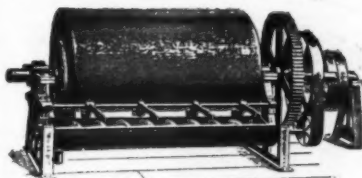
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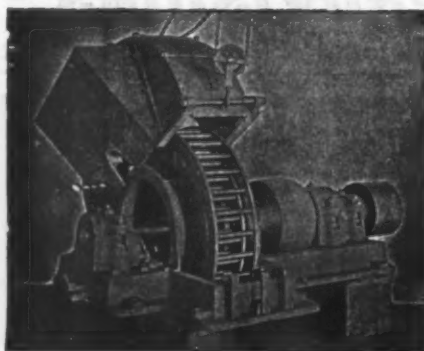
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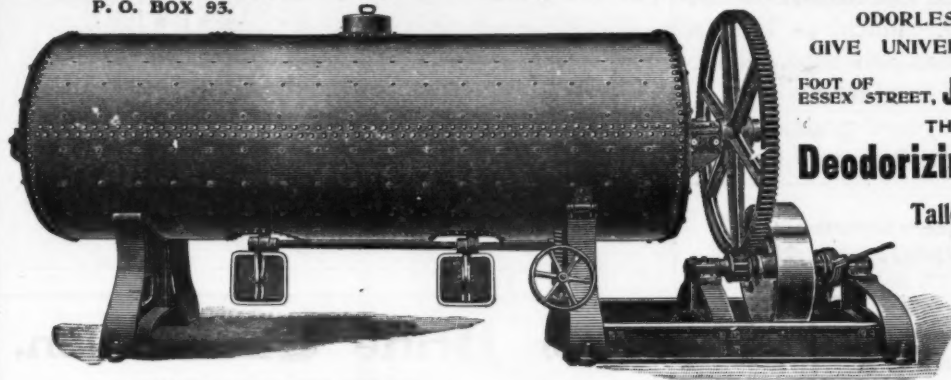
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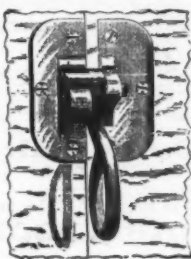
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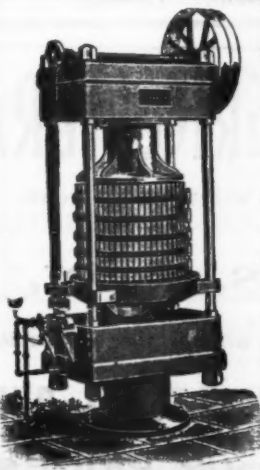
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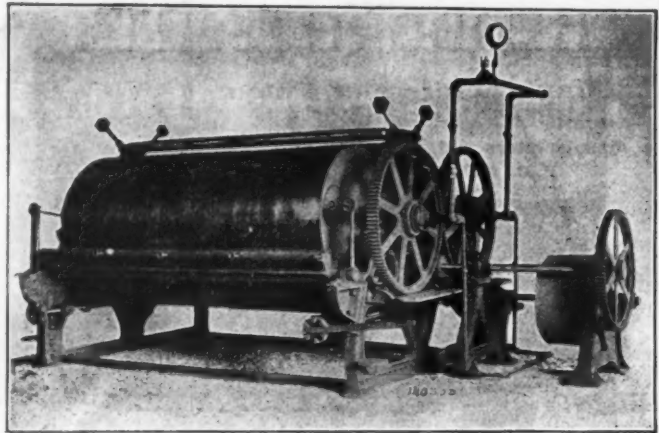
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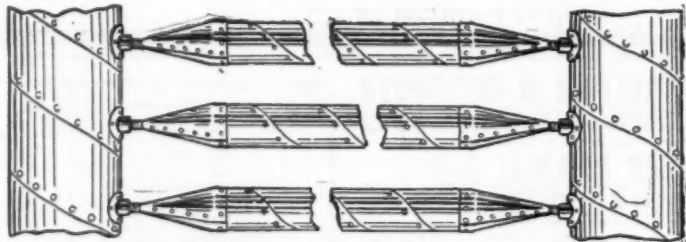
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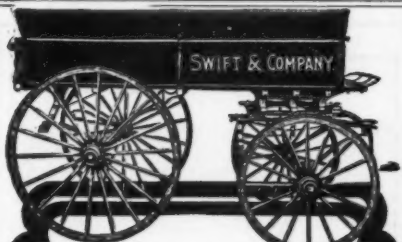
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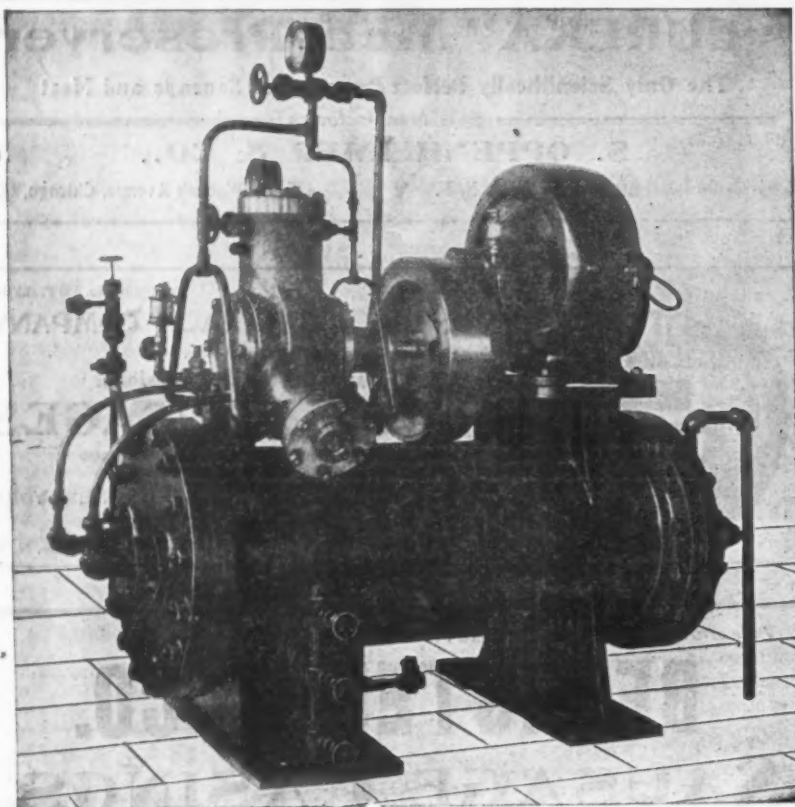
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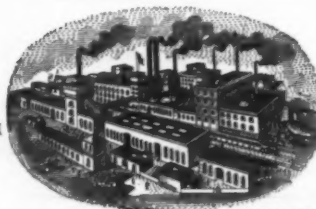
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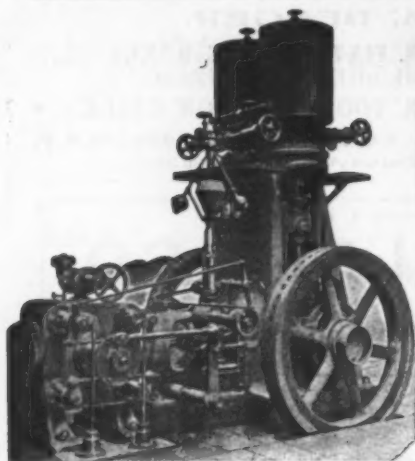
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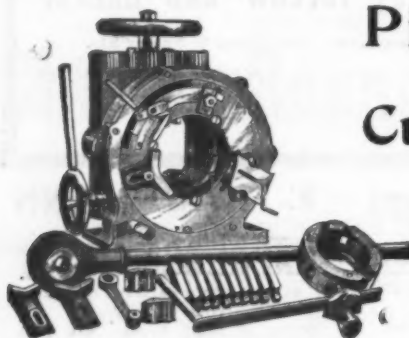
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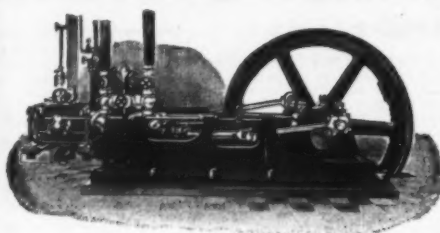
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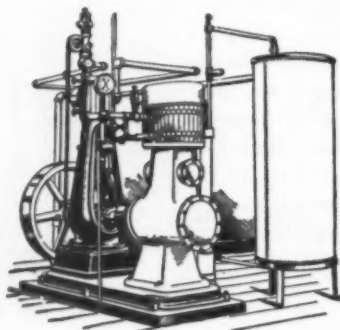
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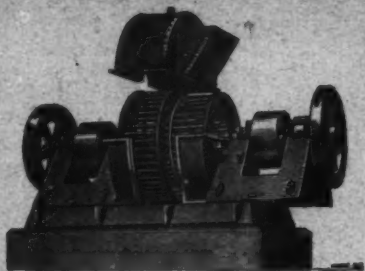
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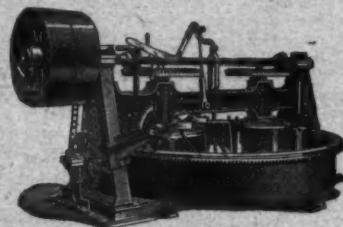
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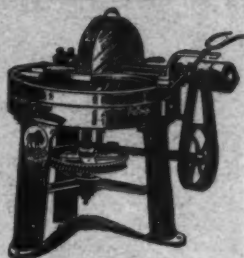
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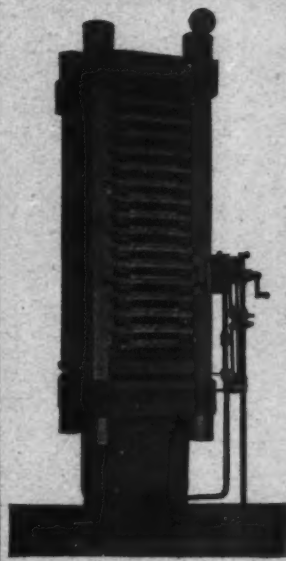


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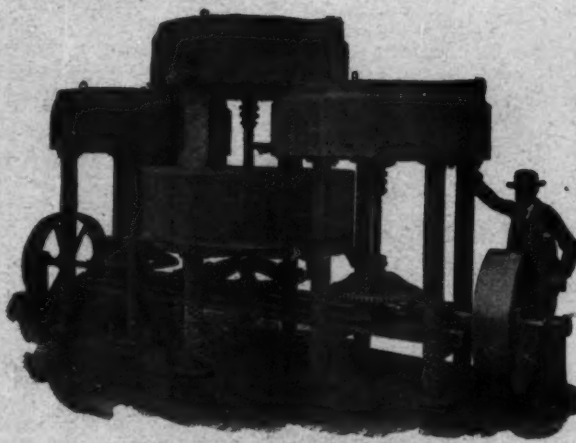
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